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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1872. NO. 288.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Emporium, August 14th, to be addressed by W. T. Haines, Esq.

At Sharon, August 14th. Speakers, Hon. W. Ketchum and W. T. Haines, Esq.

At New Castle, August 17th. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Washington, August 19th. Messrs. Johnnote and W. T. Haines.

At Greensburg, August 20th. Mr. Haines.

At Titusville, August 22d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Oil City, August 23d. Messrs. Ketchum and Haines.

At Franklin, August 24th. Messrs Ketchum and Haines.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims Commission.

GENEVA, August 12.—Mr. Cohen, the English barrister who prepared the case for the crown on the subject of American claims for losses to the mercantile marine of the United States, has been summoned here from London. This gives rise to a conjecture that a decision has been rendered upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America. Mr. Cohen is called on to assist in the argument upon the amount of damages to be awarded. In the debate in the tribunal on the question of the use of due diligence Great Britain, Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point that the same diligence upon the part of the British authorities which afterward served to detain Confederate rams could have been equally as effectual in preventing the escape of the cruisers had it been exercised.

A special says that the Tribunal of Arbitration has required argument on three points: First—Due diligence as to the first principle of law.

Second—What was the value of the commission held by Confederate cruisers? How far if they entail responsibility upon England then they had entered her ports.

Third—How far did the sealing of cruisers in the English ports make England responsible for their acts?

These points have been elaborately argued by Roundell Palmer and Messrs. Evarts, Cushing and Waite. The fact that the tribunal analyses the cases in the above points, is strongly favorable in dication.

LONDON, August 13, 6 A. M.—The *Daily News* scredits the disgusting rumors about the voyage of the arbitration at Geneva.

Extensive Cotton Factory Burned.

GENEVA, August 12.—One of the most extensive cotton factories in this city was destroyed to-night by fire. Loss estimated at ten million francs. Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 12.—General Sherman visited the camp at Aldershott yesterday, and had very pleasant reception from the officers.

The crew of the American yacht Sappho have been dismissed, in consequence of intoxication.

DUBLIN, August 12.—The Catholics in Ireland are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the pope's bull. Leading Orangemen officers advise the Orangemen not to interfere with the celebration.

LONDON, August 13, 6 A. M.—Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has been delivered of a daughter.

The representatives of the London press entertained Mr. Stanley at the Garrick Club last night.

DUBLIN, August 12.—The anniversary of the relief of Londonderry was celebrated at that city to-day. No disturbances occurred.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 12.—The steamships Wyoming and Holsatia hgave arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅞. United States bonds—5s of '67, 92½; do of '65, 92½; do of '62, 92⅜@92⅝. Linseed oil 32s 5d. Turpentine 26s 9d.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 55 francs 47 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. California white wheat 12s 4d; red western spring 12s 4½d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 25s@28s. Corn 29s 6d. Peas 38s 6d. Cheese 54s. Beef 98s. Cumberland middles 30s; short rib middles 34s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1872.

DELINQUENT CITY RAILROADS.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will shortly make a report recommending suits to be brought against the railroad companies for the recovery of unpaid license fees, to the amount of $500,000. One of the railways has already paid in its arrears.

JERSEY POLICE MUDDLE.

One of the New Jersey Police Commissioners says that Governor Carter, during the present week, will authorize the Sheriff to swear in deputies and take forcible possession of the different station houses. It is said the old commissioners announce that they will resist with force.

ORANGEMEN DEMONSTRATION.

Delegates of Orange lodges received Mr. Johnson, M. P., to-day, with an address, and the lodges will attend a lecture given by Mr. Johnson to-night at the Cooper Institute.

Frederick Douglass Disposes of Sumner's Misrepresentation.

Special to New York Evening Post:]

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Mr. Douglass, in consultation with your correspondent to-day, alluded to Mr. Sumner's letter to Mr. White, and said that he did not sympathize with his attempt to fasten upon the President an act of which he has not been guilty. "The *truth* is," said Mr. Douglass, "I had been insulted while on the mail steamer coming up the Potomac to Washington with the Commission, and when I learned that the President had entertained the Commissioners at dinner I felt that by not inviting me to dine with them, an opportunity had been lost for rebuking that insult. I never believed that the neglect to invite me to the White House was intentional on the part of the President, or that it was anything more than mere thoughtlessness, and I acquit him of the charge of having purposely neglected to send me an invitation. That I expressed my regret at not having been invited I admit, but I don't believe I ever said that I felt it keenly, as reported by Mr. Sumner. So long as I don't compliment President Grant, and acquit him of any intentional disrespect, I shall not see why Mr. Sumner and other persons should find fault with him for alleged want of courtesy to me."

Skirmish With Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Lieut. Hall, with forty men, last week pursued the Apaches into the Whetstone mountains, and gave them battle, but was forced to retreat with a loss of one man. A wounded man supposed to be Wm. Rollinson, from Michigan, perished of thirst in the desert near Gila river.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Wisconsin and City of Brooklyn arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool.

Lyman Minliger, a prominent and wealthy citizen, and one of the earliest pioneers of Western New York, died on Sunday at Rochester.

Frank Gray and Ben. Kentridge, two colored boys of seventeen years of age, quarreled in Franklin, Tennessee, on Sunday, and the latter was killed by a stab in the groin with a knife. Gray was arrested.

Rev. Thomas Tracy, Unitarian, died Sunday night, aged ninety-one. He graduated at Harvard in 1806. There are near relatives, and it is thought that several public institutions are beneficiaries by his decease.

Bernard Aregno, a well-known broker of New Orleans, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. It is supposed heart disease caused his demise.

Charles Bradburn, an old and respected citizen of Cleveland, died yesterday.

Last Saturday, Mrs. Sylvester Brown, of Saybrook, O., was found dead in a barn, her body being terribly bruised. Her husband said it was caused by falling off a scaffold. The Coroner's jury decided that she died from injuries inflicted by her husband, who was arrested and is now in jail.

J. H. Plocke, a one-legged soldier of the Thirty-fourth Ohio, late proprietor of the Delmonico eating saloon, in Cincinnati, committed suicide last evening in the cellar of the saloon, by hanging.

The American association for the advancement of science, opens at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 21st inst., and will continue in session one week.

The Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its first session at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Monday.

Hon. William B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in the interest of President Grant at San Francisco last night.

POLITICAL.

Greeley on His Tour—What He Knows of Going Abroad.

CONCORD, N. H., August 12.—Horace Greeley arrived at Concord this morning, from Bradford, at ten o'clock, and took a special car for Lancaster, accompanied by a party of about fifty persons. Arriving at Tilton, a large crowd had assembled, and Mr. Greeley appeared upon the platform of the car and addressed the people as follows: Fellow-citizens of my native State, New Hampshire:—A few words, which must necessarily be hasty, may be acceptable to some of you. It has been said that our Americans are a little too fond of going abroad to Europe, but I am sure he is a poor American who does not come back a better American than when he went. Who does not appreciate America when he returns? Europe may be in many respects better than America; her population is more thickly settled; her arts and science more thoroughly developed, and her apple trees, I have noticed, have less dead limbs on them than they have in New Hampshire, but the American who travels through Europe finds reason to appreciate the freedom, the opportunity, the hope of American youth. I hope that the more people that go abroad the more will come back to appreciate the lakes, the skies, the air, the fruitful soil, the gorgeous scenery and glory of our own country. I do assure you, as one who has traveled in Europe, that I could see there no such thing as a people gathering to consider any question of public importance, except of a religious character, and I rejoice that I was born and have been permitted to live here, where the people have everything to say in the management of our institutions. In the hope and belief that our country, free from some entanglements and some embarrassments, is designed to become dearer to all of us, I take my leave. A general hand-shaking followed the speech. At Lecania an immense crowd was gathered, and Greeley's appearance was greeted with cheers and music. On being introduced by Hon. E. A. Hibbard, he made a brief speech. At Plymouth Greeley was received by a committee, and a national salute was fired. After a speech of welcome from Joseph W. Howe, of New York, Greeley responded, and then proceeded to the hotel, where he dined and afterward took the train for Lancaster.

STATE POLITICS.

Strong Grant Club in Beaver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., August 12, 1872.

A Grant club was organized here this evening, with Hon. M. Weyand as President, W. J. Laird and John Daugherty as Vice Presidents, and Thos. Devore and Eben Allison, Secretaries. A company of fifty-five minute men was enrolled and will be uniformed to-morrow, and about three hundred have already been enrolled in the county ready for marching. The prospect in the county is very encouraging, and a large vote will be polled for the whole Republican ticket in November. Hon. E. A. Hibbard, of Beaver county, and John Daugherty, of Lawrence county, are named for the Senate and Representative districts composed of those counties.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Herald* writes: The Grant and Wilson club of Petroleum Center, organized a few days since, has already enrolled the names of 150 members, whom are many who have hitherto voted with the Democracy. The club is well officered, and will do effective work in the canvass. But one "Liberal Republican" is reported in that village, and he writes his name with one letter, the "great wave" has not, evidently, penetrated Petroleum Center.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Aid for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road.

SANDUSKY, O., August 12.—Sandusky to-day voted $150,000 in aid of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad by an overwhelming majority.

Progress of the Texas Pacific Road—Building Contract Let.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Col. Wm. J. Budd, a well known railroad contractor will leave here to-morrow for Longview and Fort Worth, Texas. He has a contract for building fifty miles of the Texas Pacific road, between Longview and will set three thousand men at work at once. A section of sixty-five miles of this road, between Shreveport, Louisiana and Longview, is already built. Three branches on this road—one from Memphis, one from Vicksburg and one from New Orleans—are under contract and Fort Worth, Col. Tom Scott, Gen. G. M. Dodge, and Col. John W. Forney will leave Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 20th for California, to look after the interests of the road in that quarter. A surveying party left Santiago on the 15th of July, and are now surveying the line toward Grand Texas.

The Buffalo and Jamestown Road.

The Buffalo *Express* says the contract for building the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad was let Wednesday, to Messrs. Russell and Moulton, of Grand Rapids, for $35,000 per mile. Proposals were received from Gilbert & Bartholomay, of Holidaysy, of Buffalo, Miller and Docker and two or three other parties. The terms of the contract require the completion of the work by the first line by January 1st, 1875, and the payments are to be made in cash, city and town bonds, bonds of the road bearing gold interest. It is intimated that cars will be running on this end of the road by the close of the present year.

Frauds in the Oil Regions.

The *People's Journal* says: We occasionally hear of a railroad being likely to be built on the west side of the Allegheny river, between Parker's Landing and Franklin at an early day. Should this be done, and a bridge extended up Bear creek, across to Bull valley, and connect at some point with the Butler branch of the West Penn Railroad, it would give an outlet to the valley of the former, and built through territory that is known to contain such large quantities of oil and gas, would, without doubt, be a good investment. The coal that is known to exist would alone furnish a good carrying trade. Another road is also talked of, commencing at Oil City, and following the Allegheny Valley Railroad through or near the St. Petersburgh oil field to the pine forests of Forest and Clarion counties. We are assured that thousands of acres of pine lands could be reached by this means that are at present almost valueless. This road, if built, would make a route some twenty or thirty miles shorter between Pittsburgh and the upper Allegheny country than any other route, and we think, find a good investment.

A New Arrangement.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, the Niles and New Lisbon Railway Company and the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company have consolidated under the name of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company. The following directors have been elected: Henry E. Paine, W. P. Ewing, Ashtabula, Ohio; John Todd, W. C. Andrews, A. K. Spencer and Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; V. Hitchcock, Painesville; Daniel Day, Niles, O.; S. M. Barlow, New York city. The following are the new officers: President and Treasurer, Henry E. Parsons; Vice President, A. K. Spencer; Secretary, Daniel J. Day.

The Bedford and Bridgeport Road.

Cumberland, Md., News says: "The leasing of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central seems to have infused new life into the first named corporation. It was said that the road proper would not be opened for travel until fields before October 1. We now hear that Mr. Scott has given orders to push the work at once vigorously with the members of Congress open if possible by September 1. The track is laid from this end as far as the State line, while the grading is nearly done on the route between the State line and Bridgeport."

A NEGRO hero of the war. "Old Uncle Jake," as he was called, died at Albany, the other day, whose life, during the rebellion was full of thrilling adventures and devotion to the Union. One dreary night in September, in 1863, while a company of the Fourteenth Vermont infantry was on picket duty in a pine swamp near Newburn, North Carolina, Uncle Jake came into the lines at the risk of his life to tell that a large force of rebels would gobble them up that night. On this information the company were deployed as skirmishers, and about midnight came in contact with the enemy and drove them back in great astonishment to find the Yankees ready to meet them. A few weeks later the company, with the remnants of the Vermont company were taken prisoners and put in a boat to cross the bay. Uncle Jake, who was rowing, cast off the yoke that bound them, and they with a desperate struggle succeeded in overpowering their captors and making them prisoners. Later still Uncle Jake went through to get his wife and children and bring them within the lines, when he was seized by the rebels and tortured to get some information of the Union forces. News was carried to the Union pickets and a squad of cavalry went out just in time to find the rebels in the act of stringing old Jake up to a tree, having failed to get any satisfaction from him. A short fight and Jake was free again. There are only some of the incidents which would form a volume if written. The war closed and Uncle Jake was brought North. His wife died at Boston, and his children scattered. Two years ago he came to Albany, and with a small boy went around gathering ashes from day to day, until a short time ago he sickened and died.

Two year seems to be a most unusually hot one everywhere. In India the heat has been intolerable, the thermometer in stations like Secunderabad a hot place always—marking occasionally 107 deg., and 105 deg. for fifteen continuous days. In Paris old residents declare that they are stifling, and can only live by bathing; from Brussels the fear of 95 deg. in the shade, and in London it has been so unbearably hot that the public baths, without any aid from furnaces, has been 70 deg. days from

Is a portion of Siberia, where the inhabitants live chiefly on salmon, which every third or fourth year fail to appear, the government has established a fish savings bank, with a capital of 500,000 dried fish. Into this bank every inhabitant is compelled to pay annually one-tenth of all the fish he catches as long as the season remains good, but when there is a failure of salmon and starvation impending, every depositor is entitled to borrow from the bank enough for his regular supplies, on condition of a repayment next year.

THE MINES OF UTAH.

A Look Among Them—Pittsburghers Interested—Locations of Thurston, Allen & Co., Dr. C. G. Hussey, McKnight, Shoenberger, Clarkson, Crawford and Lindsay—Adventure with Dr. Senseney, a Pittsburgh Gentleman.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 29, 1872.

In "prospecting" round and through this sagebrush and alkali country, viewing mines and talking minerals, I have been forcibly struck by the number of Pittsburghers interested peculiarly in various ways in this Territory. Since my arrival here I have noticed many familiar faces from your city, some of them live men, investing their money where it will be sure to return them at least "shent per shent"—others casting their *mites* in a manner that will in the end make them feel sick and wish they had it lying at Holmes's, Brady's, the Tradesmen's, or some other solid Fifth City bank. In visiting the mining district of Cottonwood, where is located the great Emma mine, sold to English capitalists for a million pounds sterling, also the celebrated Flagstaff mine, sold to English capitalists for £300,000, and which less than a year and a half ago was offered to some of your iron kings for about $30,000, I noticed that there were many prospects and locations made and owned by citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Prominent among them are the Crown Prince and Frederick, the Colorado, the Pittsburgh Tunnel and the Pittsburgh mine of American Fork Canon. The former are owned, I believe, by Messrs. Thurston, Allen & Co., of your city, and the show is a very fair one. The Colorado is a beautiful prospect, is situated above the Emma and near the Last Chance and Montezuma—both great mines. It has an incline of about fifty feet run in upon the lead, with a car for running out ore and debris, and bids fair in a short time to rival some of its great neighbors. The Pittsburgh Tunnel has been located and is owned by the same parties as the Colorado, and is a valuable site. The Pittsburgh mine of American Fork district is a *good one*, and no mistake. It is owned and worked by some of your heavy men. In this district is located the great Miller mine, owned and worked by Gen. G. Lloyd Aspinwall & Co. It is of exceeding great value, was purchased for $187,000, and the owners have refused a direct offer of $2,000,000 for the property.

One week ago I started out to "do" the various mining districts. First of all I entered the celebrated cottonwoods, and after traversing for twelve miles a wild and difficult canon, through the mountains to the valley in the shape of Cottonwood river, I arrived at Alta City. Here I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Senseney, a Pittsburgh gentleman, and with him I set out to climb Emma hill, a mountain that would go for toward rivaling Mount Blanc. The Doctor made a Cayuse mount, that would persist in balking, and when half way up man and horse flounderd down in ten feet of snow. We lassoed the Cayuse and dragged him out, and the native brute to get out or die where he fell. After an hour of toil and peril, sometimes through snow up to the saddle girths, and sometimes through cuts in the same to the depth of ten and twelve feet, we reached the summit, and I left my friend at his destination in the Colorado claim.

The Emma mine has lately been in litigation. It seems that some of the original owners, who sold out to the English company, located a tunnel site and named it the Illinois. They commenced work by running a drift or tunnel into the mountain below and at the right angles to the Emma ledge, and when in a certain distance they struck the Emma deposit. Then the Emma Company pushed work underground and traced them out; i. e., they run a drift along their vein—"sutterra"—until it opened into the works of the Illinois tunnel. The latter company brought suit against the Illinois for an injunction, prohibiting further work or the removal of any ore. Hooper and Mr. Bruffington as to that impeaching the good faith of Mr. Dawes.

Much importance is just now attached to political "straws." One of the most significant is the canvass just made of the towns of Chesterfield and Ausable, in the State of New York. The result of the canvass disclosed just two Greeley Republicans in the two towns, one of whom is considered doubtful; while no less than one hundred and twenty Democrats are found who will not vote for Greeley, sixty of whom are out-and-out for Grant. Which way according to that "straw," does the wind blow?

San Francisco has already two Grant and Wilson clubs that are composed entirely of Democrats who came over to Horace Greeley.

Mr. Henry Boernstein, formerly editor and proprietor of the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens*, one of the leading German journalists in the United States, has written a letter from Vienna to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, in which he expresses the belief that General Grant is clearly preferable to Greeley.

The Republican State Convention of New York will meet in Utica, August 21. Prominent among the well known persons whose names have been suggested in connection with the nomination for Governor is General Dix. The other candidates to be nominated are Lieutenant Governor, Land Commissioner, State Prison Inspector and Congressman at large.

It having been recently reported that John Brown, Jr., eldest son of "Old Ossawatamie," had expressed a preference for Greeley, he has written a letter defining his position, in which he says: "It is a matter of surprise to me that you could for a moment suppose that I am in favor of placing in power that party which every friend of liberty and equal rights has found it necessary to oppose with all his might during the whole day of the great rebellion, and built through territory that is known to contain such large quantities of oil and coal, would, without doubt, be a good investment. The coal that is known to exist would alone furnish a good carrying trade. Another road is also talked of, commencing at Oil City, and following the Allegheny Valley Railroad through or near the St. Petersburgh oil field to the pine forests of Forest and Clarion counties. We are assured that thousands of acres of pine lands could be reached by this means that are at present almost valueless. This road, if built, would make a route some twenty or thirty miles shorter between Pittsburgh and the upper Allegheny country than any other route, and we think, find a good investment.

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THE OIL REGIONS.

THE LAST "BIG STRIKE."

[From the Titusville Courier.]

So many conflicting stories having been circulated in regard to the strike on the Abbott & O'Hare tract, south of the city, that our reporter concluded to visit it on Saturday, and see for himself if the reports were true or false, things "which no fellow can find out." The first reports which came to the city on Thursday were that it was flowing at the rate of five hundred barrels a day; the next day it had got down to one hundred and fifty, and at that figure we placed it in our Saturday's issue on what we supposed unquestionable authority. The point where the well is situated is at least three miles from the city, instead of a mile and a half, as reported—and a little east of the hill road to Petroleum Center. Surrounding it is a group of a dozen wells or more, some of them producing, and some not. When we reached it, if it had ever produced at the rate of a hundred and fifty barrels per day, or even fifty, it had gone back on its record most wonderfully. Another well, owned by the same parties, was pumping a small but steady stream into the same tank, which operators present from Church run and elsewhere, estimated at thirty-five barrels per day, and they all estimated that this was producing more oil every hour in the day than the new one. The action of the new well was spasmodic, sometimes five and sometimes two minutes intervening between the flowing of the oil from the pipe into the tank; and the amount flowing was as variable as the length of time it took the pump to gather a head. Doubtless the well will do better when sunk deeper into the sand, and it will probably prove all that the wild stories in regard to it have claimed for the past few days. It is only four feet in the sand, whereas the wells surrounding it are from thirty to forty feet.

SUSPENSION OF FISHER BROS.

The Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday says: On Saturday the well known oil firm of Fisher Brothers suspended business. It is with profound regret that we are compelled to announce this misfortune which we hope will produce a feeling of regret throughout this entire region as also with the trade everywhere. The event outside of the trade created great surprise, and there are but few in the "ring" who expected it. The cause of the suspension was the maturing of heavy contracts of lines in futures made since the beginning of the year, at prices which have subsequently largely declined. On Saturday a large number of contracts fell due, involving a heavy amount of differences. Although these are very heavy, they are much more than covered by the assets of the firm, which will, we hope, admit of an extension, and thus be enabled to discharge every dollar of indebtedness without material inconvenience or delay. Considerable of a statement will be prepared of the liabilities and assets as soon as it can be done, when the creditors will receive due notice of a meeting of the firm. The losses, in differences, have ranged from fifty to seventy-five cents per barrel. These, however, may be largely overestimated by reports which reach the native brute to get out or die where he fell. After an hour of toil and peril, sometimes through cuts in the same to the depth of ten and twelve feet, we reached the summit, and I left my friend at his destination in the Colorado claim.

The Emma mine has lately been in litigation. It seems that some of the original owners, who sold out to the English company, located a tunnel site and named it the Illinois. They commenced work by running a drift or tunnel into the mountain below and at the right angles to the Emma ledge, and when in a certain distance they struck the Emma deposit. Then the Emma Company pushed work underground and traced them out; i. e., they run a drift along their vein—"sutterra"—until it opened into the works of the Illinois tunnel. Then that company brought suit against the Illinois for an injunction, prohibiting further work or the removal of any ore. Hooper and Mr. Bruffington as to that impeaching the good faith of Mr. Dawes.

I went from the cottonwoods to American Fork district. Here the Millen mine has some large smelting works, reducing the argentiferous and carbonates of silver and lead ores of this district. They are meeting with great success, and are shipping immense quantities of "pig," or crude bullion; i. e., lead and silver. I am told these works will turn out gross returns of some $80,000 per month.

Aspinwall & Co. are now building a railroad to their mine, connecting with the Utah Southern Road, owned by Brigham Young, and in this district one of your great copper men has some big interests, and by the way I have a very great respect for the extensive manufacturer and respect for the old gentleman, with his zeal and enterprise, notwithstanding the weight of nearly or quite seventy years, I will not speak more of him further on. From American Fork district I went to Tintic, Star and Camp Floyd districts, situated in the Sevier and Sevier districts. In the three former of these I noticed mines and locations of our copper veterans, also some of Pittsburgh's best, and say in some of them the familiar names of McKnight, Shoenberger, Clarkson, Crawford, Lindsay and Bill McKnight name appears in every City mine and many other locations, in good ore and promising well.

In Sevier district I again met my friend Senseney, who on his return from upper Sevier and Sanpete. He had to get out of the district, as also some others who were prospecting there, as the Indians could not rely on them in force. I understand that he made some good locations, however, and entered over one thousand acres of coal land. The country through here is good agricultural and grazing land, and fairly teems with minerals, gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, iron and coal. All will come in good time, and be the wealth of our country, when the railroad now being built shall have been completed down through the valley of the great river. On my return to Salt Lake almost the first parties I met were my indefatigable friend, the Doctor, and our copper-man, seated behind a span of fine horses on a nice little carriage, looking business all over. I made up, my mind as they dashed by, that Utah would not get away with them. They are full of energy, one with that of a "Jim Fisk"—the young one—the other with ample capital as his command and sound judgment, they were bound to be a strong team, and in the years to come I am much mistaken if some of the great wealth producing mines of Utah are not benefitted with the names of both, and adding to the already great wealth of your energetic, wide awake, and highly respected citizen, Charles G. Hussey. It will, in a few days, give you another letter, in which I may tell you of others interested and of matters and things in general, as being manipulated by gentlemen from your city. W. F. W.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The absurd story started two or three months ago, that Mr. Dawes was on the point of coming out for Greeley, is still repeated. The Boston *Advertiser* authoritatively says: There never was a word of truth in it, and the fact that it is repeated after positive and direct denial shows a great poverty of resources on the part of the Greeley managers in this section. Mr. Dawes never lost an opportunity, public or private, to declare his faith in the Republican party and the reasons for his faith, and his is not the kind of a character that will let it in a day's notice, or indeed to leave it at all for the sake of helping the Democrats into power. Since his speech at New Haven, three weeks ago, he has been absent in the Adirondacks, but returns home this week and will address the Republicans at Northampton. Other Republican members of Congress who have not seen fit to advertise that they intend to stick, have been claimed by the Democrats. There is as little truth in the reports respecting Mr. Hooper and Mr. Bruffington as to that impeaching the good faith of Mr. Dawes.

Archbishop Manning on the Jesuits.

A London correspondent has had an interview with Archbishop Manning, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England respecting the action of the old Catholics in Europe and Bismarck's course regarding the Jesuits. After justifying the doctrine of papal infallibility and the conduct of the Jesuits, he went on to say: "Princes have allowed themselves to become jealous of the power which alone has a divine authority over them. They do not seem to see that a right view of deposition must still be received by some power, for if he not the Pope, it will be the mob. Unless Princes are to be held superior to all laws, a deposing power must exist somewhere in the world. The Pope is the only power that Protestant princes have become parties to its transfer to their own subjects. It is for them to consider whether they have benefited by the change. The 'old Catholics' with whom Bismarck is acting, knew perfectly well that while the Jesuits are among the most active and most earnest members of the church, they are at the same time the most misunderstood by those who do not hold the faith.

"It might not be safe to assail too rudely the general body of the church, but in attacking this particular portion of it the approval of prejudice and error may always be assured. The old Catholics are opposed to the dogma of infallibility. The Jesuits were known to have been active in its support. The 'old Catholics' are now opposed to the church in its entirety. The Jesuits have never been among the foremost teachers of the church's authority. They have been as bold to proclaim those truths as they have been to defend and to illustrate them. There is still a danger that mobs may be found to perform the old work of the executioner. An ignorant population, with its passions and prejudices, with its passions against accidental injuries. Affidavits all questions or contracts, or renewals of the same. Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose, and every paper, bill of lading, receipt, policy, or insurance, or anything else. Bills of exchange, foreign or inland, letters of credit, or anything else as like unto the foregoing. Bills of lading and receipts in the United States or any foreign port. Bills of sale of any kind. Bonds of indemnification of any kind. Bond for administration of estate. Bonds, anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp. Brokers' notes. Certificates of measurement or damage. Certificate of stock, profits, damage, deposit or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamps. Charter, or its renewal, or a charter party of any kind. All contracts or agreements. Conveyance or any part of the work of conveyance. Indorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument. Entry, for consumption or warehouse, or withdrawal. Gaugers' returns. Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc., life, marine, inland and fire. Lease. All through the land. Manifest. It is published. Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc. Mortgage, hypothecation, conveyance, etc. Manifest at custom house, or anywhere else, or any purpose. Mortgage of any kind. Passage ticket to any place in the world. Pawners' checks. Power of attorney for any purpose. Probate of will of any kind. Promissory note for anything. Protest of any kind. Proxies. Raft timber. Surrender. Sheriff's return. Warehouse receipt. Warrant of attorney. Weigher's return, of any character. The only stamp tax retained on any business of legal document or writ on paper of any kind is the two cent stamp on bank checks.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Greeley Coalition Reviewed.

Gigantic Fraud on the People.

Opposition Scandals Refuted.

The Dissension in Greeley Circles.

FENTON EXPECTED TO RESTORE HARMONY.

Kansas War Claims Settled

Promotions in the Patent Office.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1872

Pretended Democratic Conversion.

Senator Harlan will publish in to-morrow's *Chronicle* a three-column editorial from his own pen showing that the so-called conversion of the Democratic party is but a pretense, and that with the help of the Liberal Republicans the party is now engaged in attempting a gigantic fraud upon the people. The Senator reviews the political history of the last few months, the proceedings of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and Greeley's letters of acceptance, to prove that the present alliance is simply a matter of bargain and sale, and nothing more. His conclusion is that the Democratic leaders have agreed to bring to the support of Greeley and Brown three millions of Democratic votes if the leaders of the Liberal Republicans will bring to the support of the Democratic nominees in the closely contested States, like Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York, enough Republican votes to secure the election of the Democratic State tickets, and the needed help in closely contested Congressional districts so as to secure a Democratic majority in the House and augment their strength in the Senate.

Another "Tribune" Story Scotched.

Congressional Printer Clapp publishes a positive denial of the story that he refused to allow his employees to subscribe for the *Tribune*, and says that he has never in any manner attempted to interfere with the reading matter of any person employed in his office.

More Late Dating.

The letter which is now going the rounds of anti-administration papers, addressed to the President and signed by Senator Spencer, of Alabama, relating to federal patronage in that state, is no new matter in the date would seem to indicate, but an old letter, written over a year ago, while the nomination of ex-Senator Warner for the collectorship of Mobile was pending in the Senate, with the date changed so that it can be used as a campaign document at the present time. The letter was written by Spencer, while on duty at the Treasury Department, with the request that it be forwarded to the President, but Secretary Boutwell ordered it to be placed on file in his office. When Warner's name was before the Senate, that body called for all the correspondence relating to the case, and this letter among others was furnished and soon afterward made public. The President knew nothing about the letter until he saw it in print.

The Inharmonious Liberals.

Senator Fenton telegraphs that he will be in town on Wednesday or Thursday, and ex-Senator Fowler urges that he come as soon as possible, in order that before he returns to Tennessee national headquarters be established in New York may be put on a better footing. There is some talk of attempting to secure the services of Horace Greeley as Chairman of the National Liberal Campaign Committee.

Masonic Chicago Relief Fund.

Dr. C. P. Stansbury, Grand Master of the Masons of this district, has been appointed with the Grand Masters of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to audit the accounts of the disbursement of the Masonic Chicago relief fund, a considerable surplus remaining unexpended, which will be refunded to the contributing societies.

Personal.

Senator Chandler returned to-day from Michigan and resumed his duties as Chairman of the National Campaign Committee.

Secretary Robeson, Auditor Ela and other members of the Republican Congressional delegation expect to leave this week to take part in the Maine campaign.

Acting Commissioner Street, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has returned from Fort Riley, Kansas, on account of the death of a son at that place. Col. Rogers, the deputy commissioner will return to-morrow.

War Claims Passed.

The Kansas war claim accounts finally passed the third auditor's office to-day, and Governor Harvey, who has been in town for several days looking after the matter, left for home this afternoon. The whole amount, $337,000, which is but little more than half the sum originally claimed by the State.

The Mace and O'Baldwin Fight.

Mace and O'Baldwin expect to be arrested in Baltimore to-morrow, and have bondsmen ready to give bail that they will not fight in Maryland. The event is expected on Virginia soil Thursday morning.

Promotions in the Patent Office.

James S. Newland and Wm. Brooke have been promoted from First Assistants to Examiners in the Patent Office. A competitive examination for promotion in the Patent Office will take place to-day, and one for the bureau for outside applicants later in the season.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

Negotiations are in progress by which Messrs. J. C. and D. N. Stanton, formerly of Boston, and their associates, will regain control of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, taken from them more than a year ago by the State of Alabama and sold for nonpayment of interest on its bonds. The title of the road came into the hands of the State at the bankruptcy sale, but it has not since been able to find a purchaser and the proposed arrangement is likely to prove satisfactory to all parties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1872.

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The War Department has issued regulations for the discovery, identification and payment of claimants for pay, bounty, prize money and other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing who may have served in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860. A chief disbursing office will be established in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, with disbursing officers at Louisville, St. Louis Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans. Payments to claimants in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia will be made through the Washington office, in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and States where slavery did not exist, by officers who will be temporarily assigned to duty, and in all other States through disbursing offices hereinbefore enumerated.

LONG BRANCH is nothing if not sensational, and just now the revelers at that popular sea side resort are in the seventh heaven of delight over the quickest courtship and marriage with in the memory of man. It appears that on Saturday evening there was a grand "hop" at the Mansion House, and the assemblage was the gayest of the gay. Among the most noticeable belles present was a dashing young widow of New York, named Mrs. Caroline Marsh. She is said to have property valued at $200,000, and is one of the most conspicuous ornaments that Long Branch society has had for a number of years. As the evening began to wane the charming widow was introduced to Counsellor John D. Banghart, of Jersey City, and son of Senator Banghart, of Hunterdon county. After dancing together awhile, the pair promenaded on the piazza, and indulged in so open and vigorous a flirtation that it became a matter of general remark. A few brief hours showed to every one that it was not merely a flirtation, for after spending

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872.

WHILE the people of Pennsylvania can pardon treason they will not reward traitors. It is for this reason that they will not elect CHARLES R. BUCKALEW Governor.

MR. GREELEY, or the *Tribune* for him, is beating all around the bush, but without denying that he is for pensions to rebel soldiers. It would be more straightforward in him—or it would be more straightforward in him—to meet the question fairly. As yet neither he nor it has done anything of the kind.

WHEN the country was in the death-throes of the rebellion, and all true men held their breath, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was in correspondence with rebel leaders. He now asks to be made Governor of Pennsylvania. Let every man decide for himself the question whether the request shall be granted.

IT is said that the Louisville Straight-out Democratic Convention will nominate for President CHARLES O'CONOR, the distinguished New York lawyer, with the understanding that he will accept the nomination. Although he has no sympathy with the GREELEY movement, it is extremely doubtful whether he can be persuaded to stand. Should he do so, however, there would be an extensive flocking to his standard.

WHEN all the old rebel leaders support Mr. GREELEY because with him as President they feel assured that they will regain what they have lost; when papers like the New York *Day Book*, which has ever advocated pensions to rebel soldiers, compensation for emancipated slaves and compensation for rebel losses in general; when we see these and kindred things, and neither Mr. GREELEY nor his paper uttering a single word of dissent, what is the reasonable conclusion? Any man of sense can reason out the question.

JEFF. BLACK and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW intrigued with the rebel leaders while the war of the rebellion was going on. Now they are leading saints among the Greeleyites. BLACK says the reconstruction acts are "a fraud," and GREELEY says that BLACK's letter containing this assertion is a powerful "plea for the reforms" to result from the defeat of GRANT. BUCKALEW was in secret league with the rebels in the South and on the Canada border, besides Presiding Elder at the deserters' campmeeting at Fishing Creek. GREELEY says BUCKALEW is just the man to be Governor of Pennsylvania. Now, what do the men of Pennsylvania say?

ONE of the most *killing* accessions to GREELEY is the New York *Day Book*, a paper not much read or heard of in the North, but with a considerable number of readers in the South. During the war it supported the rebellion as much as it could and live; it stimulated the dreadful July riots; it mourned when the rebellion fell and the Republic triumphed; it has since favored every scheme for the restoration of slavery, even to the extent of a new rebellion; it has demanded pensions to rebel soldiers, compensation on losses to the South in consequence of its own acts, more especially for the loss incident to the overthrow of slavery. It now consistently goes for GREELEY as the best way to achieve its objects. We ask the Republican whoever had a single sentiment of pride in his principles, and disposed to go for GREELEY, can you fellowship such associates?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is usually clear and forcible—hardly ever feeble or inconsequential. But its attempt to prove that it was impossible for GREELEY to have intrigued for Democratic support last fall, upon the ground that at about the period in question he made a speech at Warren, Ohio, devoted to a condemnatory review of the course of the Democratic party, is one of the lamest failures imaginable. If, as the *Commercial* insists, the language he then used proves the utter impossibility of the statement that he was fishing for Democratic support, the terms which he has employed with reference to that party for the last thirty years prove still more conclusively the impossibility of his ever receiving a nomination at its hands. Until the *Commercial* can explain away the stupendous fact that he is the candidate of that party, it had best indulge in casuistry but sparingly. Does not the greater include the less?

"GENTLEMEN," said Mr. SCHELL, the chairman of the Democratic-Greeley National Committee, to representatives of different States, asking aid with which to "beat GRANT"—"gentlemen, your zeal is worthy of all praise, and your efforts are appreciated; but just at present we are attending to Pennsylvania, with occasional assistance to our friends in States where elections first come off. Pennsylvania is to be the battle ground, and the decisive battle will be in October. As we lose or carry that State, so will GRANT or GREELEY be elected. Whatever will contribute to BUCKALEW's election we intend to do, and not much else at present, for by doing our work successfully there, it will be well done elsewhere. Everything depends, gentlemen, on Pennsylvania in October." Mr. SCHELL is an old stager, and makes no false motions. His language should be as instructive to Republicans as it was intended to be to those to whom it was addressed.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*—which from the first steadily opposed the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored race—is suffering from a severe attack of negrophobia, that appears to grow more and more malignant every day. Because the colored people refuse to follow the lead of SUMNER—are too intelligent to be deluded into voting away, under any pretense, however specious, the recognition which has been accorded to their rights as men by the Republican party, and are everywhere found ranged almost solidly with the political organization which conferred on them the privileges they now enjoy as citizens—the *Post* insults them by charging them with being in the habit of casting fraudulent votes, compares them to oxen, and brutally asks, "shall the oxen rule the country?" This is the precious way in which that journal illustrates its idea of "reconciliation" and "equal rights;" and such, it is to be presumed, are the "arguments" employed by the Confederate press of West Virginia in support of the pending proposition to prohibit the blacks from ever holding office in that State. Our colored fellow-citizens will unquestionably appreciate at its true value the fine humanitarian solicitude of the *Post* in their welfare.

GREELEY—BLACK—BUCKALEW.

HORACE GREELEY, who has admitted, over his own signature, that he only changed the secession course of the *Tribune* "at the urgent solicitation of many friends," and who declared that his Union-loving critics would one day confess that all to which they had objected was "important and timely truth," is evidently determined to bring that journal back to the ground which it was compelled by the patriotic indignation of the people to abandon in 1861. Speaking of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, Judge BLACK, in his letter declaring for GREELEY, denounces them as "frauds upon the spirit and letter of the instrument" upon which they were engrafted, and declares that GREELEY's election "will begin the process of their gradual extinction," and the *Tribune*, in publishing the letter, indorses this declaration by printing it under the display head of "Reforms which GREELEY's election will insure—reasons for Democratic support;" while its editorial reference to the subject compliments Judge BLACK as "an able political debater and writer," and characterizes his letter as "an unanswerable and pungent arraignment of the administration which has so signally failed to meet the expectations of the people." Judge BLACK expects and believes that GREELEY's administration will "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the great guarantees whereby the rights and liberties of the colored race have been secured and maintained—and GREELEY's own organ approves the rebellious utterance. The people of Pennsylvania will do well to ponder this matter in connection with the candidature of the hero of the Fishing Creek Confederacy for Governor of the State. There is no doubt that BUCKALEW and GREELEY are thoroughly in accord with each other, and both with Judge BLACK. And a precious trio they are.

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

It is a noticeable fact that, notwithstanding the immense amount of indignation expended by the *Tribune* on those journals which have ventured to intimate that some sort of an understanding existed between HORACE GREELEY and his Southern supporters, looking to the ultimate reopening of the issues supposed to have been settled by the war, it has made no square and explicit denial of the charge itself. Neither has it repudiated or denounced the speeches and sentiments of those Southern orators and writers who are advocating his election on the express ground that "he is with them (the rebels) in all essential respects," and would, as President, exert his official influence to have the losses of the Southern States repaid. PAT. DONAN's paper flies the flag of repudiation, and of the disfranchisement of colored voters at its head, without a word of rebuke from the *Tribune*. It has not uttered a single syllable in reprobation of the infamous proposition of Mr. GREELEY's West Virginia supporters to disqualify negroes from ever holding office, nor has it sounded one solitary note of protest against the positive declarations of such men as BROWN and GOLLADAY, of Tennessee; HILL, of Georgia; WHYTE, of Maryland; BRECKENRIDGE, HODGE and BECK, of Kentucky, and other orators of the same class, that his election would pave the way for the ultimate restoration of the Lost Cause. So far from considering Mr. GREELEY misrepresented by these statements, or in any wise taking exception to them, the *Tribune* lauds Judge BLACK's bold and outspoken assertion that GREELEY's election would "begin the process of the gradual extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments, as "an unanswerable and pungent arraignment of the administration." If Mr. GREELEY does not entertain the sentiments attributed to him by these men, and has not virtually pledged himself to them—as they openly aver he has done—it is not only the easiest matter in the world for him so to declare, but he is bound, by every obligation that can rest on an honest man, to make the declaration. For so long as he permits these reiterated statements of avowed reactionists to go uncontradicted and unrebuked, the *Tribune* does but insult the loyal people of the country in requiring them to support him.

SUMNER.

In a question of veracity between Senator SUMNER and President WHITE, of Cornell University, the intelligent public cannot have much difficulty or hesitation in deciding which of the two parties is the more worthy of credence. SUMNER's unfortunate citation of Secretary STANTON from his grave that, in contradiction of STANTON's well known convictions and often repeated declarations, he might bear witness in the interest of the Senator's rancorous hatred of the President, is still vividly remembered. It is, however, not necessary to assume, as so many do, that the Senator drew from his own imagination the words which he ascribed to the long deceased Secretary of War. Long prostrated by physical disease, which reacted upon and disturbed his mind; constantly dwelling upon the fearful convulsions through which the country had lately passed, partly under his own guidance, and incessantly brooding over the perils and complications by which it was still threatened, STANTON *may* have expressed morbid fears as to the success of General GRANT's administration. Every physician, every person who has ever witnessed the frequent influence of slow disease and the prospect of death upon even the most vigorous natures, must have observed the effects to which we refer. Sometimes, under such circumstances, the confidence, the admiration, or even the affection of a lifetime dies away, or, under the influence of momentary irritation, or a fancied slight, gives place to sentiments the most opposite. But what estimate may the world justly form of the character of a man who, admitted in the name of friendship to the privacy of the dying, and thus made acquainted with the sacred secrets of his death bed, should for any selfish purpose divulge them? And suppose that he should carefully keep them in memory, not only for months but for years, and should then proclaim them in the ears of all mankind for the mere gratification of his own malignity. Precisely this was the offense of the eminent Senator. The fact that GRANT and STANTON had been friends in life, each aided and advanced by the other, and that the memory of the departed statesman was cherished by the survivor with the affectionate regard due to a benefactor, and also the fact that the revelation of his death-bed maundering flatly contradicted the great war secretary's well known opinion of the President; these facts seemed trifling to SUMNER when weighed against the sweetness of revenge. There have been few more striking illustrations of the cruelty of vanity.

MR. SUMNER has been, it appears, equally unfortunate in his attempt to turn FREDERIC DOUGLASS's private communications to useful account in his warfare against General GRANT. Every reader of the famous harangue in the Senate, of course remembers the passage in which SUMNER, like the man mentioned by the Son of SIRACH, "travailing with a word as a woman in labor of a child," represented the President as having outraged the dignity and sensibility of the great negro orator and reformer in the most unpardonable manner. Probably most people who read the speech at once took it for granted that the offense denounced must have been insignificant or SUMNER would not have been left to champion a man so well able as DOUGLASS to take care of his own dignity and honor. It was, therefore, no surprise to the latter when the letter of President WHITE, one of the San Domingo commissioners, that SUMNER had really been "travailing with a word," or better, with the east wind. The Senator, however, who has never been known to find himself or to admit that he had been found in error, is determined that DOUGLASS, in his own despite, shall have been grossly wronged and righteously offended. And to maintain his ground he again has recourse to private communications. Two of the witnesses summoned may, like Mr. STANTON, be dead, though we believe they are living, and DOUGLASS is certainly alive, and busy working for GRANT's re-election, in utter oblivion of the affront which is so bitterly resented by his great friend, the Senator. In truth, the whole affair, on examination, resolves itself into a petty misunderstanding of years ago, which, forgotten by Mr. DOUGLASS the next day, is still stored up in the lofty mind of SUMNER, to be used, like the STANTON revelation, for the disparagement of General GRANT.

TO Americans, once proud of SUMNER's character and reputation, there can be no satisfaction in developing these despicable peculiarities. Many have associations with his name so elevated, pure and inspiring, that they are not only unable to criticise him, but they readily take offense at the criticisms hazarded by others. Such sensitiveness must seem mere superstition to impartial observers of his career during the last few years, and in full recollection of his recent speeches and letters, there is no reason for reticence or reserve regarding his infirmities. The impression widely produced by his latest performances is clearly expressed in a late number of the *Belletristisches Journal*, a German literary paper of New York, which is but slightly influenced by political feeling. Having referred to SUMNER's past services, the *Journal* says:

> "His last political letter strengthens in us the apprehension that for him the time is gone by in which political honor could be earned by his public labors. It must excite astonishment when he asserts that he is perfectly free from all personal animosity, while his letter overflows with it. Sumner no longer knows himself; he is no longer capable of objective apprehension, or of seeing things as they are. His character has taken on a crotchety, capricious color, which disturbs his judgment. His spirit is embittered because he does not see his personal claims gratified. More powerful than love for the principles for which he has contended all his life long is in him the hatred with which he regards those who refuse to be led by him while he is accustomed to rule. He feels himself superior to others, and he therefore desires all to bow down before him. Whoever, in opposition to him, asserts and maintains his own independence, seems to him an enemy, and from him must look for the worst. When this point—his love of superiority—is touched, then nobleness, and even respect for truth, cease to prevail with him. He manages in the lowest manners and at the same time passes with the person scourged shall not stir, under the singular pretense that this would be incompatible with his position and dignity."

There is no trait specified in the sketch which does not rest upon a careful study of the eminent Senator's late acts and speeches. Fortunately his morbid character is now so well understood that the mere influence of his name, the result of the labors of his better days, is pretty well neutralized.

FREDERICK KRUPP, of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, the greatest manufacturer of steel perhaps in the world, has published a characteristic letter to his employees. He warns them against strikes; says he will pay wages in proportion to his profits; that he pensions deserving workmen after a series of years; that he will always in the future, as in the past, raise wages when he thinks he can afford to do so; but that he refuses to be dictated to. The Krupp works employed, in 1870, 7,000 workmen, and turned out 75,000 metrical tons of cast steel in the form of axles, tires, shafts, rolls, boiler plates, springs, artillery and projectiles. The plant consists of 128 puddling and cementing furnaces; 260 heating, reheating and puddling furnaces; 245 coke furnaces; 130 miscellaneous furnaces; 160 forges; 174 steam boilers; 343 lathes; 75 shaping machines; 130 planing, 172 punching, and 303 other machines; 58 steam hammers, from 200 pounds up to 50 tons in weight. There are 265 steam engines at work representing an aggregate of 8,559 horse power.

WITH reference to the discovery of the precious stones reported from the Pacific coast, the San Francisco *Alta* remarks: "If the deposit be as rich as reported, we may be sure that it is not solitary. The mines are not confined to the table land three miles long and half a mile wide, already claimed. They are coextensive with the peculiar diamond bearing sandstone or itacolumite. Wherever beds of gravel within the range of those formations are found, there the miners can look for diamonds."

HERE is a paragraph from the New York *Tribune*, which we put on record against the time when the West Virginia election is held:

> "The State of West Virginia holds an election on the 20d of August. It will be difficult, probably, to draw from the result any valuable inference of the strength of the Republican or the Liberal and Democratic party in that region, for the issues are entirely local, and neither the Grant Republicans nor the Liberals have made any nominations for State officers. The principal issue is the acceptance or rejection of a new Constitution, proposed by the convention which met at Charleston last January.

THERE is a piece of good news from South Carolina. It is that Gov. SCOTT shows signs of going for Greeley. Over and over has Greeley pronounced Scott the greatest thief that ever held office. Since Tammany has gone in for Greeley, it is but natural that men like Scott should also go for him.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some weeks ago a citizen of Rochester, New York, received about twenty eggs of the Japanese silk worm. Nineteen of these eggs were hatched, and they have given promise of a handsome return of silk. The Japanese worm does not feed on the mulberry, but on common oak leaves. It is about twice the size of the mulberry silk worm, and its cocoon is in the same proportion.

Up to the present time the Dunkard Church has opposed a paid ministry. It has just made a new departure, however, and called pastors at stated salaries. This is an important movement, and will inaugurate a new era in the history of the denomination.

L. J. McCORMICK, the well-known reaper manufacturer, is about to present to the Washington and Lee College, of Lexington, Virginia, a magnificent telescope, which is to be larger than any other in the world.

None of the reports made to the Prison Congress attracted more attention or was received with more interest than the modest statement of Charles L. Brace, of New York, on the industrial schools of that city, and the sending of two thousand children from the wretchedness and vice of city streets to homes in the West.

The *Golden Age*, says Dr. Holmes, calls talk a ripple and thought a ground swell. Theodore Tilton is rippling around in New Hampshire.

The new State religion about to be proclaimed in Japan is constructed "on the basis of the Shintoo," and instructions in the articles of faith, which are very simple, inculcating only obedience to the gods, the emperor and the laws of nature, will be henceforward given by a freshly organized body of priests. This body will be divided into fourteen grades, and distributed in various parts of the empire.

The Detroit *Post* says that the Lake Superior iron trade the present year far surpasses any former season in amount, and is gradually increasing.

The Supreme Court of Iowa have decided that where cattle are enticed by the dripping of water from a railroad tank, and are thereby brought upon a railroad track, and while there injured, the railroad company is liable.

San Francisco ministers have begun to preach about the "hoodlums," the gibberish by which the juvenile ruffians of that city are designated.

A miner fell one hundred and eighty-three feet down a coal shaft in Luzerne county, a few days ago, and only received a slight bruise, along with a sprained ankle. His wide oil cloth garments are supposed to have acted like a parachute.

A Hoosier, who has invented a new receipt for cleaning clothes, parades if on his advertisements under the standing head of "Every Man his Own Washerwoman!"

Chicago is having a "corner" in pork. The operators have gobbled 78,000 barrels in all, and represent a cash payment of $1,250,000 in the transaction. In about a month they will either have realized large fortunes or be utterly ruined.

The movement in favor of the higher and more thorough education of women is surely progressing in Germany. Industrial associations and schools for women have been established in Breslau, Leipzig, Hamburg, Prague, Vienna, Berlin and Bremen.

A Missouri agriculturist tells a story of his having corn thirty-three feet high, and expects the public to give ear to it.

And now comes a distinguished scientist who does not believe in the thinness of the earth's crust resting on a body of liquid fire, with its volcanoes emit, and who maintains that the Himalaya mountain range would crush through the earth's crust, and disappear in the sea of liquid fire, if the generally accepted notions of the exterior and interior of the earth were true.

A committee of fifty has been appointed at a meeting of New Orleans business men to devise means for aiding the construction of Col. Scott's projected railroad from that city to Shreveport to connect with the new Texas and Southern (Pacific) Railroad.

A bill prohibiting the transaction of business hereafter as a trust company, savings bank, or insurance company, under the joint stock law, has passed the Louisiana Legislature.

Chinese fire-proof cellars proved their excellency in the late fire at Virginia City. The Virginia *Enterprise* says: "In no one of these Chinese cellars was there done the slightest damage, and in them the owners of the stores above saved most of their goods.

The complete census returns show the total home population to be 38,558,371, of which 19,495,563 are males and 19,064,808 females, a marvelous equality in the number of the sexes.

The drouth is so great and prevalent over large sections of Virginia that corn has been brought more than thirty miles to be ground at some of the mills, the streams in many parts of the country having gone dry. The Rappahannock river is also said to be lower than ever before.

A remarkable resuscitation of a drowned child is recorded. A young girl waded into the water beyond her depth, was overcome and sank for the last time. When taken from the bottom of the river, she was found flat upon her back and utterly lifeless. Although she had lain in this condition for three or four minutes, her life was restored by an hour's constant effort.

Mayor Medill is after the Chicago straw-ball men with a sharp stick. There are eighty-six cases of criminals who appealed from the police court, and whose bonds are signed by professional ballers, who are in more respectable than the prisoners themselves. The Mayor intends that the fines shall be collected, the rascals go to jail, or that he will make the bondsmen howl.

A tall, fine looking woman, dressed in male attire, was arrested recently in Michigan as a successful horse-thief. About twenty separate charges have been brought against her.

There are one thousand young ladies in Nantucket and only one hundred young men. Which are most to be pitied?

A Philadelphia paper says there is more bustle visible at Cape May, than ever before. We suppose it means there are a great many lady visitors.

Timber culture is not a bad business if a man can afford to wait. Half a century ago, a worn-out field in western Connecticut was planted with young trees, and when cleared last year, produced fifty cords per acre, besides furnishing fencing timber for the whole farm and ten cords of wood annually for the past twenty years.

A LETTER from Vienna, Austria, says: "There is much alarm in Austria at the discovery of the existence of a society in Russia for the Russification of all Slavonic countries, and the liberation of Slavonic peoples with Russia at its head. Among its members, and forming part of the executive committee, the society numbers several members of the Imperial family, and other persons in high stations. Its headquarters are at St. Petersburg, Russia, but it has branches in Odessa, Moscow and Warsaw. The society has established no less than forty-two foreign centers, all of them in correspondence, some openly others secretly, with the head office and all the branches at Moscow and Odessa. These foreign centers take the shape either of clubs, reading rooms, lodgings or small coffee houses. In each there is a responsible agent, duly accredited head, through whom the society's traveling agents receive supplies. Eleven are within the Austrian frontier in Bohemia, Prussia, Croatia, Dalmatia and one in Vienna itself. Ostensibly these are public, but the real aims of the society are to spread a knowledge of Russian literature and language, and to assist distressed Slavonic persons in non-Russian countries."

IT is to be observed that some of the straightest and most forcible utterances yet in the present canvass have been by colored speakers, for instance the following by Professor Langston, of Howard University, Washington:

> "Men are nothing to us only as they appear in their representative character. Compare Grant with Greeley as representative characters. Look at their supporters. With Greeley stands Doolittle and Bayard and the Democratic party. Gov. Whyte, of Maryland, has, in frankness, said: 'We are simply using Greeley and the tail of the Republican party for temporary purposes.' Look at another of his supporters, Thurman, the best lawyer in the Senate—a man ever true to his convictions, and he it is who says, 'that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments are not constitutional; as laws they are null and void and ought to be repealed.' Look at Trumbull, who opposed the Civil Rights bill, and Carl Schurz, too, by his side. Why didn't Greeley say to such men, 'I can't do anything with you if I am true to the negro?'"

ANNA COOPER, a married woman, was severely burned on the breast and neck, a year ago, and has since been under treatment in Bellevue Hospital, New York. A new skin would not form over the turned spots, and the surgeons decided that her case demanded a desperate remedy. On June 10, a man's right leg was amputated, and immediately after the operation had been performed Dr. Alexander B. Mott cut off from the stump eighty-nine pieces of flesh of the size of a United States three-cent silver piece and applied them to the neck and breast of Mrs. Cooper. The process was similar to that of grafting in tree culture. Of the pieces of flesh thus grafted eighty adhered, and the woman's health rapidly improved. She left the hospital last Wednesday perfectly cured.

Who says we are not a religious people? The sale of large quarto family Bibles in the United States is enormous. A single house in Philadelphia turns out an average of two thousand a month, mostly in splendid bindings.

ABOUT AFRICA.

Scenes and Incidents—The Honey Bird—A Fertile Country—A Bridge of Water Plants, &c., &c.

One of the most interesting letters which the *Herald* has published descriptive of its correspondent's famous search for Livingstone, is Stanley's description of the toils and incidents of his forced march from Kwihara to Ujiji. Men do not daily endure such trials in such a cause, and the heart of grace which rose supreme above all obstacles and discouragements must be recognized. The regular caravan route to Ujiji, it must be remembered, was closed by the war of Mirambo, the powerful native chieftain, and the alternative was presented to the leader of the *Herald* expedition of either waiting at Kwihara until the "cruel war was over," or else pushing forward by a circuitous route. Tired of three months' forced inaction, Mr. Stanley chose the latter, and, in the teeth of remonstrance started the caravan. The sickness and faint-heartedness of his white assistant, who had to be sent back to Kwihara to die after the expedition was a day or two on the march, did not deter him. The porters who deserted him and fled to their huts were collected and brought back with a vigor which alone gave promise of ultimate success. Their summary punishment, too, was something evidently necessary in Africa to insure obedience; at any rate, it appears to have worked admirably.

THE HONEY BIRD.

On the journey they fell in with "the honey bird," a curious little creature, not much larger than a wren. "Tweet-tweet," it immediately cries when it sees a human being. It becomes very busy all at once, hops and skips, and flies from branch to branch with marvelous celerity. The traveler lifts up his eyes, beholds the tiny little bird hopping about, and hears its sweet call—"tweet-tweet-tweet." If he follows it, away flies the bird on to another tree, springs to another branch nearer to the lagging man as if to say, "Shall I, must I come and fetch you?" but assured by his advance, away again to another tree, coquets about, and tweets his call rapidly; sometimes more earnest and loud, as if chiding him for being so slow; then off again, until at last the treasure is found and secured. And as he is a very busy little bird, while the man secures his treasure of honey, he plumes himself, ready for another flight and to discover another treasure. Every evening stores of beautiful white and red honey were thus discovered.

A FRUITFUL COUNTRY.

Presently we passed into a belt of country abounding with all sorts of delicious fruits, that grew in luxurious profusion, while the choicest dainties of flesh and fowl were to be had at no greater cost or trouble than the discharge of a gun. "We became sated with the varieties of novel fruit which we saw hanging thickly on trees. There was the mbembu, with the taste of an overripe peach; the tamarind pod and beans, with their grateful acidity, resembling somewhat the lemon in its flavor. The matonga, or *wax vonuca*, was welcome, and the luscious singwe, the plum of Africa, was the most delicious of all. There were wild plums like our own, and grapes unpicked long past their season, and beyond eating. Guinea fowls, the moorhen, ptarmigans and ducks supplied our table, and often the lump of a buffalo or an extravagant piece of venison filled our camp kettles. My health was firmly established. The faster we prosecuted our journey the better I felt."

RANCHES.

What wild and ambitious projects fill a man's brain as he looks over the forgotten and unpeopled country, containing in its bosom such a store of wealth, and with such an expanse of fertile soil, capable of sustaining millions! What a settlement one could have in this valley! See, it is broad enough to support a large population! Fancy a church spire rising where that tamarind rears its dark crown of foliage, and think how well a score or so of pretty cottages would look instead of those thorn clumps and gum trees! Fancy this lovely valley teeming with herds of cattle and fields of corn, spreading to the right and left of this stream! The day will come and a future year will see it.

A WONDERFUL BRIDGE.

Fancy a river broad as the Hudson at Albany, though not near so deep or swift, covered over by water plants and grasses, which had become interwoven and rotted together as to form a bridge covering its entire length and breadth, under which the river flowed calm and deep below. Over such a bridge we had on one occasion to cross. Adding to the tremor which one naturally felt at having to cross this frail bridge was the tradition that only a few years higher up an Arab and his donkey, thirty-five slaves and sixteen tusks of ivory had suddenly sunk forever out of sight. As one-half of our force had already arrived at the rendezvous we on the shore could see the network of grass waving on either side and between each man, at one place like to the rise and fall of the sea after a storm and in another like a small lake ruffled by a squall. Hundreds of yards away from them it rifled and undulated one wave after another. As we all got on it we perceived it to sink about a foot, forcing the water on which it rested into the grassy channel formed by our footsteps. One of my donkeys broke through and it required the united strength of ten men to extricate him.

THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

Comparing curiously with this startling record of success, we may turn to the abandonment of the English expedition, the reasons for which will be found in a communication to the London *Times*, written by the interpreter to the expedition. Its misfortune was that it came on the "heel of the hunt," and was only ready to start when Mr. Stanley arrived at the coast. There would also seem to have been too many Richmonds in the field—a thing to be deplored when prompt action is demanded. The way in which the chiefs of the English search corps went back ward and forward from Bagomoyo to Zanzibar, to consult with each other in one place and with the sapient Dr. Kirk in the other, suggests the thought that it was fortunate Dr. Livingstone had died to wait on their arrival for assistance. The success of Stanley seems to have given their want of cohesiveness a finishing touch, ending in thorough demoralization.

Nilsson's Husband.

The reader knows that Nilsson was married in Paris last week, and he may be curious to know something about the man she married. Therefore be it known that M. Auguste Rouzaud, an unmistakable Frenchman, in his olive complexion, if not in a certain slimness of figure which no longer characterizes his countrymen. M. Rouzaud has the look of a Frenchman of breeding. There is nothing *outre* about him. He wears beard, whiskers and moustache, but all are trimmed with the studied carefulness of a man of fashion, and which, whose aim is to attain to a certain "impersonality" of outward appearance. He wears the simple morning costume in use in France and in these occasions, instead of the dress suit in which Frenchmen go to the altar in their country. He has regular and not unhandsome features, in which there is an expression of repose rather than of strength. In age he looks a year or two under thirty. He has known Mlle. Nilsson since their childhood, and his love for her has been the steady growth of years. He accompanied her, therefore, on her late tour in America only in continuation of an intimacy long since begun and long extended to the two families. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, having for years acted as the chaperone of Mlle. Nilsson. M. Rouzaud has a moderate fortune of from 400,000 to 500,000 francs, not counting his expectations. The grandfather of M. Rouzaud, Rouzaud of Contois, was a poor locksmith of Nonza (Charente-Inferieure). His son left France at fifteen years of age, invited by a merchant to the Isle of Bourbon, who, having observed his intelligence, chose him for his clerk. Once there, the clerk speedily distinguished himself, became a partner, then married a young creole, daughter of Admiral Bouvet, and returned to France at the end of some years, leaving behind him a large commercial establishment, and talking of his fortune and his children, three boys and a girl. It is the eldest of these children, Auguste, who has married Mlle. Nilsson. The two brothers, Arsene and Mederir, have continued the business of their father. One of them manages the establishment in the Isle of Bourbon, the other is the representative and correspondent of the firm in Bordeaux, and the father lives in Paris, where he has an office in the Rue Lafayette. As to the sister, Mlle. Josephine Rouzaud, she married her cousin, M. Bosq. M. Auguste Rouzaud is the only one who abandoned commercial pursuits, from which his artistic instincts estranged him. He was living alternately in Paris and at the Chateau de la Dixmarie, his own property, near Jonzac, when he became acquainted with Mlle. Nilsson and proposed marriage to her.

STARTLING stories of the inhuman treatment of patients at the New York Bloomingdale lunatic asylum are related in the New York papers, and an investigation is in contemplation by the authorities. The evidence already before the public in the shape of affidavits by victims, charges less than any other to the community against the institution named. It seems that perfectly sane people have been thrust into this asylum on the certificates of subsidized physicians to gratify personal spite, or to subserve some selfish scheme. The revelations of the victims have produced a sensation in New York, and it is hoped the coming investigation will be thorough.

ALTHOUGH it is announced that the letters received in England from Dr. Livingstone are pronounced genuine, there seems to have been, even before the publication of that singular second letter to the editor of the New York *Herald*, a strong impression that all was not right. Lord Vivian believes with the London *Times* to inquire, "unless rivers run up hill in Africa, what becomes of the tale which Mr. Stanley has put into Dr. Livingstone's mouth?" He shows that the altitude of Lake Tanganyika is recorded as 1,904 feet, while that of the Albert Nyanza, into which it flows and empty through the river Lualaba, is recorded as 2,488 feet. Mr. Charles Beke replies that there have been errors in the measurements, and gives computed corrections.

THE New York *Bulletin* pretends to have learned that "a new oil combination," similar to the old, has been organized, which includes all the refiners of the country except those in New York city, some refiners there refusing. It is said that the members are required to deposit a certain sum as a guarantee for the due performance of the contract. No refiner is allowed to buy or sell crude or refined oil, all of which is to be performed by agents of the association. Each district will only be allowed to refine a certain amount of oil.

PERSONAL.

A Chicago paper gravely observes that there is a chance that "Edwin Adams has been captured by a noted Chicago song bird," and that he will soon make her his bride. That will be cheerful news for Mrs. Edwin Adams, who is now stopping at Long Branch.

Robert Lincoln, the eldest son of the late President Lincoln, has gone abroad to spend the summer with his family, and is now in Paris. Mr. Lincoln, since his graduation from Harvard, has been practicing law in Chicago, and now occupies a leading position at the bar of that city.

Milwaukee papers contain the marriage notice of Henry Block and Amanda Board. We do not often lumber up this column with matrimonial records, and wooden do so now except for the peculiar names of the contracting parties. This couple having tired of living shingle, after a brief court chip, called in the services of a clerical joiner, and one Milwaukee household here rafter rejoists in a Block head.

A fund is being raised for the relief of the wife and daughter of the late Henri Drayton, the singer, who were left almost penniless.

A curious petition has been forwarded to the President of the French Republic by one Melaine Forest, washerwoman, who demands a pension because in 1848 she was wounded by a bullet intended for M. Thiers.

It is stated on good authority that a brother of the Marquis of Lorne is shortly to be married to Miss Claughton, daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Rochester, and younger sister of the Hon. Mrs. Anson, of London. The forthcoming event has created a delightful breeze in English fashionable society.

The *State Journal*, in alluding to the many stock-jobbing reports as to the ill health of Col. Thomas A. Scott, the railroad manager, refutes them in the following language: "The health of the man is as good as the work he has self-imposed, and the country now expects him to carry out, permits. He works like a giant, but we have the very highest authority for stating that he is sound in body, vigorous as ever in mental capacity, and with a power of physical endurance which actually seems to increase as his loads are made heavier. A man of extraordinary will, of scrupulously correct habits, with carefully regulated appetites, and systematic modes of working and resting, such as Col. Scott has adopted and carries into daily effect, does not break down suddenly, but wears out gradually like a piece of mathematically correctly adjusted machinery, maintaining its balances and movements with beautiful harmony to the last. The people will understand from all this that Col. Scott is in good health—that he bids fair to live many years for business triumphs and usefulness to his country."

"Nym Crinkle" thus pleasantly discourses in the New York *World*: "Lucca, like Nilsson came of plebeian stock; but unlike Nilsson she has matured into lyric greatness by a slower and surer process. I know not what slaves of St. Celia hunt the peasant fields of Europe for these diamonds, but most of us know by what laborious process they are polished and set, and how inevitably they come at last to decorate a title with the radiance of their genius. The Baroness von Rhaden sprang from obscurity in Vienna. It was in the Hof theater that she was first discovered, a little imp only eight years old, whose duty it was to stand on her toes three hours every morning and let the ballet-master scold her. Her parents were miserably poor, and they were Jews. It seems strange now to tell of her pitiable sufferings in that theater, of the meanness of her attire, and the scoffs of her companions. But why should it seem strange when there are some of us who can remember when Adelina Patti ran barefoot over our free soil, and carried beer for her master! Have we forgotten that but yesterday Christine Nilsson gathered fagots in the bleak sands of Smaland, as her forefathers, I know not for how many generations, did before her? Certainly, of all peoples, we are the least surprised at this—we, who cannot stretch out a hand without coming in contact with genius and wealth grown so fast that the mark of the sprouting place is not yet washed off by success.

The great composers seem to have chosen unmusical wives, and it may have been a very sensible practice. Mme. Offenbach says she detests music. Mme. Verdi never goes to the opera. Mme. Gounod is a devout member of the church, and thinks her husband did wrong in composing anything for the stage.

AMONG other articles which have advanced largely in price in England, meat is one of the most important. The question comes home so nearly to the people that public meetings of factory operatives have been held to strike against the butchers. One meeting in Chester resolved that no meat should be bought for the ensuing week, the women carrying the resolution with a shout. The London *Daily News* explains the high price on philosophical principles. England cannot produce enough meat to supply the inhabitants. The importation of live cattle is prohibited through fear of the introduction of disease, and only a small amount of meat is imported. Hence the demand goes beyond the supply.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychonia, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the digestive organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally acquainted with the professions, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 12, 1872.

The success of the French national loan $600,000,000 has been made the text of a atrast of the standard of American credit in the European money market, and by a portion of the press hos- to the financial policy of the administ- tion, of a severe though unfair criticism the management of our national finances. By the treaty of Frankfort, France was pay to Germany five milliards of francs, a thousand millions of dollars, in install- nts. Four hundred million dollars ve been paid, and to meet the re- aining six hundred millions the ench government has gone into market as a borrower. At the fig- e at which the loan was sold it will re ire an issue of $720,000,000 of bonds to alize $600,000,000 in cash. What econo- y there is to the government in selling a per cent. loan at 84, rather than a 6 per nt. loan at par, we leave for French finan- ers to demonstrate; but that the 5 per nt. bonds of the United States govern- nt should be higher to-day on the various ourses of the continent than that o rance, is shown by the market quotations their respective loans. The oll French per cents were quoted in June at 84 to , while United States 10-40s and 5s of 81 brought 90 to 90¾. In estimating the mount realized immediately on the French an, it must be borne in mind that but 14½ er cent. is paid down in cash, and the re- ainder in monthly installments extending ver two years, so that the amount of oney taken from the active market is but small proportion of the proposed loan.

The readiness with which the loan has een taken is undoubtedly a proof of the confidence of the people in the good faith of the government toward its creditors. As to matter what form of government has been uppermost, be it Empire, Commune or Republic, the obligations of its predecessor have been rigidly observed; and with all the avid theories of the Communists, there were none so wild as even to squint at republi- ation in any form, such as the "greenback- for bonds" project, so strongly advocated by our Democratic repudiationists a few years since.

Some of our financial writers have found in this successful subscription to the French loan what they regard as a proper occasion for taunting Secretary Boutwell for his non-success in placing the whole of our five per cent. loan, and they remind him of the following passage in his last Treasury report:

"The credit of the country is fully established in every financial center of Europe, and the bonds of the United States can be negotiated at their market value in a larger number of cities than the bonds of any other country in the world."

But they do not choose to bear in mind that while Congress would not permit Mr. Boutwell to sell his 5 per cent. bonds less than par, the French Minister of Finance offered his at 84½, with the privilege of paying for them in installments extending over two years—the first installment required being but 14½ per cent., and monthly installments thereafter of 3½ per cent. till the whole was paid.

—The following statement, compiled by the Boston *Advertiser*, in part from the report of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the matter, gives the debt of each Southern State in 1860; the ordinary debt, excluding that created for purposes of the rebellion, in 1865; the debt of each state in 1868, when reconstruction was practically accomplished, and the debt in 1872:

	1860.	1865.	1868.	1872.
Alabama.....	$ 7,069,644	$8,222,186	$ 7,861,298	$ 8,536,267
Arkansas.....	4,038,952	4,527,929	4,520,500	5,361,255
Florida.....	1,927,500	1,927,500	1,927,500	2,566,272
Georgia.....	2,670,500	3,708,500	6,344,500	8,848,750
Louisiana.....	10,000,574	15,322,382	14,347,061	20,810,473
Mississippi.....	No c.	819,767	Not stated.	2,284,216
North Carolina.....	1,000,000	10,266,500	20,878,145	24,561,461
S. Carolina.....	4,966,540	5,958,414	6,795,400	15,766,326
Tennessee.....	No c.	22,960	Not stated.	1,454,000
Texas.....	31,368,144	41,091,316	Not stated.	6,952,778
Virginia.....				

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881.....	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1880.....	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867.....	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865.....	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new).....	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867.....	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868.....	119¾	119¾	119
10-40s.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s.....	112¾	112¾	115¾
Gold.....	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s.....			

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold.....	113¾
United States 6s of 1881.....	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864.....	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865.....	116¾
United States 10-40s.....	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865.....	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867.....	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868.....	115¾

Union Pacific Railroad.....
Central Pacific Railroad.....
Currency Sixes.....

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 12, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold.....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton.....					
Western Union Tel.....					
Quicksilver.....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Pacific Mail.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Express.....	95				
Wells Fargo Express.....					
American Express.....	62½				
United States Express.....					
New York Central.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central scrip.....					
Erie.....	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾
Reading.....		117			
Michigan Central.....	89	89	88½	89	88½
Michigan Southern.....					
Illinois Central.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Chicago and Northwest.....	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred.....	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island.....	110½	110½	109¾	110½	110½
St. Paul.....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred.....	74¾	74¾	———	———	75
Wabash.....					
Do. preferred.....					
Fort Wayne.....	95	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Chicago and Alton.....					
Do. preferred.....					
Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....					
Do. preferred.....					
Hartford and Erie.....	11¾				
Harlem.....	114¾				
New Jersey Central.....	94¾				
Union Pacific.....	34¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central.....	58	Lehigh Valley R. R..	59½
Phila. and Erie.....	36¾	North Penn'a R. R..	49
Lehigh Navigation.....	42	United C'o's of N. J..	125¾
Catawissa.....	42¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Oil Creek & Alley'y R..	54¾	Reading.....	57¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 12, 1872.

REMARKS—The week opened on a very uniform market, with little variation in prices from the close of the week preceding. But why multiply words? This is the dull season, and many business men, who gave tone to the market, are away taking a "breath ng spell." About the time the "rebels of October" occur trade will again resume its wanted activity. There are some articles, however, that "hold their own," even though the season is on, among them are flour, bacon and groceries. The fruit and vegetable market is abundantly supplied. Below we give the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ALE—India Ale, per bbl, $11 00; per half bbl, $5 50; XX Ale, per bbl, $10 00; per half bbl $5 00; X Ale, per bbl, $9 00; per half bbl, $4 50; Porter, per bbl, $11 00; per half bbl, $5 50; do, per bbl, $10 C0; per half bbl, $5 00; barrels $3 00 in addition; half bbls $2 50 in addition.

APPLES—Receipts 37 bbls. Sales, as to quality, $2 00@2 25@2 50 per bbl.

ASHES—Sales of common soda ash at 4c ₱ lb; refined mixture soda 4½c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Choice packed was in demand at 16@18c ₱ lb; common, dull. Receipts 37 packages.

BROOM CORN—Sales at base ₱ lb.

BEANS—White navy in fair demand at $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel.

BROOMS—Small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz, $1 75; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; three ₱ cans $9 00 per doz; ten ₱ boxes, 9 ₱, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported an active home and country demand. This is natural because bacon is the cheapest and most wholesome meat that can be had at this season of the year. Prices are firm and unchanged at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 15@16c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 10c; sides rib 9c; sides rib, clear, 9½c; sides clear 10c; breakfast bacon 12½c; clear, 9½c; sides clear 10c; shoulders 8½c; mess pork $15 50; lard, prime leaf tierces, 10c; prime leaf, half bbl, 10¼c; packets 11¼c.

CHEESE—Receipts 160 bxs. Prices unchanged at the following figures: New York Goshen Half 15c; Ohio Factory 10@11c; Dairy 9@10c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@10c ₱ lb; clear sides 6@6½c ₱ lb; shoulders 4½@5c ₱ lb; country lard 5@5½c ₱ lb.

COAL—Lump, for "winter use" at 9½dc; nut fine; 8c. 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, round lots, at 19¾ @20c in ₱ lots, jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Beesch's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $4@4 50. Lancaster $2 25@2 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 12c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $5 50.

GROCERIES.—The market is reported active. We give below the figures at which sales are limited:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 26c.

Brand Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 13c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾@11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No. 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 22c; allspice 16c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

Eggs—Command 12@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,479 bbls. Mills and stores report the market for superfine and extras unchanged, the following as the ruling quotations: Stores—Old wheat family flour as to ₱ bbl, $6 00@6 50; whist medium grades command $5 50@5 75. Western springs and new are dull; sales at $5 50@5 00, as to rates: National, white, wheat, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 20; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats and ₱ canal for the past day:

Wheat, sacks.....	1,185	Oats, sacks.....	1,595
Corn, sacks.....	344	Rye, sacks.....	326

The following are the ruling rates at which sales are made by car lots on track and in elevator. Red winter, $1 50@1 56; No. 1 do, $1 40@1 45; No. 2 do, $1 30; new white $1 80@1 85; new amber $1 85; spring $1 75. Corn—yellow, shelled, choice, car lots, 50c. Oats—car lots white 42c; mixed 40c. Rye—little doing and quoted nominally at 85c ₱ bushel. Barley quiet and unchanged with insufficient sales to establish prices.

HIDES—77c@ is a fair demand for 71's at 65c, 72's 65@65½.

HAY—Sales on track and wharf at $28 00@32 00; new $25, 28@35.

HUSKS—No 1 per ton $90 00@100 00; No 2 $50 00.

LARD OIL—We are reported a fair demand, with sales extra No. 1 at 76@78c; No 2 65@66c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00; Easton $1 75; market quiet.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45@1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1; bolted corn meal 90c.

POTATOES—Sales at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens sell by the coop at 50c@$1 00 ₱ pair.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8@9c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3½@4c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is held at $1 80@1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $2 50@2 75.

SALT—Car lots $1 65; store $2 00 ₱ bbl.

TALLOW—Refined 7½@8c; country 7c.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ₱ bbl 18@22c ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—No 1 tubs $11 50; No 2 tubs $10; No 3 tubs $9; two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop pails $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 13, 1872.

REMARKS.—Crude oil is still reported weak and prices very unsatisfactory, whilst sales of several hundred thousand barrels were reported at Parker's at $3 40@3 42½ per barrel. These are certainly low figures, being equal to about 90 ¢ ₱ gallon. This is the lowest point oil has reached for some time.

REFINED.

Market dull but no lower. We quote nominally for Eastern delivery: Spot 23¼@23½c; last half August 23¾c; September 23½c; October 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet with a limited demand; city make $1 78; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—The *Courier* says: The market closed quiet to-day, and there was a weaker feeling; sellers holding for an advance. Following are the sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, balance August.....$3 52½
200 bbls upper road, T. P. Co.....3 45
200 bbls upper road, Church run.....3 42½
500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 57½
500 bbls lower road, August.....3 60

NEW YORK, August 12.—Crude in bulk dull at 19c; refined firm, with a moderate trade from shippers; we quote delivery at 22½c bid and 23¼c asked sales of 1,000 bbls September, to suit vessels, 23c; cases are selling more at 28½@29c; naphta quiet at 14¾c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and firm; refined quoted at 22¾@23¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 12.—Market dull but firm at $3 55@3 60.

ROUSEVILLE, August 12.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 50.

OIL CITY, August 12.—Market dull and nothing doing; sold ordinary on lower road $3 35@3 40; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 50@3 60.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot nominally $3 25@3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Market dull; S. W. 23¾@23¾c; crude 11¾c; cases 27c; sales none; futures; August 23½@23½c; September 22¾@23c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

PARKER'S LANDING, August 12.—Market quiet and prices nominally at $2 00@2 05.

ROUSEVILLE, August 12.—Market weaker and unsteady at $3 25@3 40. Nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—Market dead and nothing at all doing; $3 20 in bid; no sales.

TIDIOUTE, August 12.—The market is on the decline, and quo ed at $3 20.

OIL CITY, August 12.—Market very dull at $3 55@$3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Market steady and nothing doing. Spot and the month 22¾c; first half 22¾@22¾c; last half 22½.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 10, 1872.

Wermser, M & Co, 400 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 95 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co., 541 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brain & Wagner, 102 bbls to Waring, King & Co.
John Spear & Co, 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 386 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 563 barrels to Warden, F & Co. Philadelphia.
P Weisenberger, 100 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 302 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....3,194

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday says: The National Association of Nailmakers has resolved to adhere to the existing schedule of prices for the present, though more definite action will be had at the next meeting, which will be held simultaneously and in the same city with the meeting of iron manufacturers—probably in Philadelphia in September.

The estimated stock of petroleum on hand at the storage depots is 55,000 barrels. During the past week 1,681,431 gallons were exported, the ship Abby Hogerman carrying 244,402 gallons—the largest cargo —to Antwerp. Thus far this year 29,000,000 gallons have been exported. Thirty-nine vessels are now loading with oil.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7 50@8 00; sales of new at $7. Wheat steady and in moderate demand for dry new at $1 46@1 45; quiet and weak for damp at $1 10@1 20½. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 48@48½c. Rye—demand fair at lower rates; old 73@75c; new 60@70c. Oats in fair demand for old at 34@37c; new 32@33c. Barley—old, nominal. Coffee—demand fair and prices firm; Rio 24@25c. Sugar—New Orleans 10@11¾c; common to choice fancy New Orleans molasses 59@75c. Linseed oil steady and in moderate demand at 85c. Whisky firm and in fair demand. Petroleum—Refined 21¾@22c. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice. Cheese—Demand fair at full prices. Lard—Demand light and holders firm at $13 25. Bulk meats—Demand good, with sales of shoulders at 6¼c; held at 6¾@6¾c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices. Hogs—Demand good at $4 60@5 00. Whisky 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Flour firm but in good inquiry. Wheat firm; choice white $1 80@1 82; amber, choice, $1 80@1 85. Corn firm. Southern white 72c; yellow 69@69c; mixed western 62c. Oats active and higher; Southern 43@45. Rye firm at 70@75c. Provisions very strong; mess pork firmer at $14 87½. Bacon firm; bulk meats unchanged; none offering. Bacon firm; bulk meats unchanged; none offering. Bacon firm; bulk meats unchanged; none offering

THE VERY LATEST.

ARMS SALES REDIVIVUS.

Germany Sold War Material to the Southern Confederacy.

"Liberal" Carl's Thunder Spoiled.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 12.—The *Leader* will publish to-morrow morning the following letter, written by Dr. Meier, editor of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*, confirmatory of the statement of Dr. Canisius, United States Consul at Vienna, to the effect that Germany sold arms to the Southern Confederacy during the war of the rebellion:

To the Editor of the Leader: Dr. Canisius, who, during the rebellion of our Southern secessionists, was United States Consul in Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, has given evidence in his recently published letter to the fact that the Austrian and Prussian governments sold arms of every description to agents who forwarded them to the rebels. Now, at a time when there is so much talk by Carl Schurz and the Liberals about our "sale of arms" to France, I feel obliged to say what I know about the sale of arms to the Southerners at that time, the legality of which was never doubted by the Germans, so long as they hand a hadn it themselves. In July or August, 1862, I made a trip from Bremen to Hamburg, and met in the diligence, or stage coach, a personal friend of mine, a First Lieutenant, named Seifert, of the Bremen Hanseatic battalion, and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntreager, a commissioned landwehr officer, of Dusseldorf, Prussia. In the course of our conversation they told me that they were going to Hamburg in order to send a cargo of muskets, bought from several German government arsenals, to the Southern States. This fact *is still fresh in my memory*, because a *dispute arose between us* over because a *dispute arose between us* over the *question whether* such a transaction, *carried out by military officials*, could be considered a *legitimate* business—the rebels being no acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of this sale was a rumor that the above named *officers had* had the worst of it; that is, had met heavy losses. It is, however, beyond my knowledge whether the secessionists ever received these arms or not.

Respectfully yours,
DR. HERMAN D. MEIER,
Editor Anzeiger.

Cleveland, August 12th.

POLITICAL.

Address of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., August 12.—Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Sprinefield, Ohio, this evening. He said the cry that parties cannot live on their past as an incentive to fidelity, was just, but, as an inducement for people to ignore the lives of men and parties, it was preposterous. Everybody knows from the experiences of daily life, that character is the highest of tests of fitness; but character in parties, as in individuals, was found, not in the *profession* of excellence, but in that million of witnesses—the acts of life. It was the climax of audacity to make the proposition to "let by-gones be by-gones" in the shape of a demand. He then said, impelled by admonitions like these, this nation dare not do otherwise than refuse to put in practice that appalling heresy of Mr. Greeley, that in selecting our rulers and bestowing honors, we shall give the same honors to the acts of Lee in the overthrow of liberty as to those which defeated treason, and honors (he speaker) would protect, with malice toward none, to the scrutiny of great lives, rather than great platforms, to see who are fittest to take care of our liberties and destinies; and he would scrutinize the first demand made in the first and second resolutions adopted at Baltimore, that the colored race should escape from the Republican and fly to the Democratic party, in order to make safe their liberty and equality. He appealed to the careers of these parties in their relations to the black race, and compared the records of the two parties, reciting the benefits accomplished by the Republican party and the resistance to them by the Democratic party—especially its hostility to the colonization law, and yet, he said, the colored man is invited to the betrayal of his race.

He then proceeded to show that the position taken on the tariff as declared in the sixth resolution—that the laws should not unnecessarily interfere with labor, but that this subject should be decided by Congress, wholly free from executive interference—was a dodge of what the Reformers had pre-eminently met to settle forever, and that it was a piece of political poltroonery as unique as it was disgusting.

He then passed on to a contrast of the lives of the two parties as shown in the other interests of the nation. The Democratic administration of Johnson and Tammany Hall, he said, had so surrendered to the rings of thieves and criminals that it was shown by that, under laws imposing taxes nearly double those allowed to Grant, Johnson had broken down the one-fourth of internal revenues; had in his administration paid but thirteen millions of the debt; had left the national faith so tarnished by his repudiation message, by his pocket veto of the bill that pledged the payment of the debt, by his Pendleton scheme of repudiation, and the like, until our six percent. gold bonds in 1868 were at twenty per cent. discount and gold was worth from thirty to forty per cent. premium, to show in detail the corruptions and wrong of that administration, then to contrast it with the present Republican administration. There had, three millions of our debt had been paid in Grant's three years, the annual interest reduced twenty-three millions, our bonds were at par, gold at only twenty-six per cent. premium and the national faith and credit as good as that of the best nations of the world.

He then proceeded to a statement of the personal aspects of the canvass as seen in the characters of the candidates. After stating the folly and danger of destroying the present party embodying in its life principles and results *the* greatest in history, and of handing over both the legislative and executive branches of the government in the control of the party whose life is the embodiment of crime and mischief, merely because the latter has simulated our principles in their platform, and *had*, as claimed by them, taken a better Republican or a better man than Grant for a candidate, he proceeded to show the injustice of the assumption that Greeley was the fitter man. He noticed the organized schemes of detraction arranged against Grant as unprecedented in the history of political licentiousness, ingratitude and vulgarity. He showed the attacks on him to be mere concerted indecencies, made up for an election, and concluded by declaring that he knew the President and repelled these assaults as unworthy of a man and another President who was the nation's first citizen, first magistrate and foremost defender. He said cold, impartial history would soon record the results of Grant's achievements, which were the grandest of the century, and included the rescue of the Union and the rescue of republican liberty, and that in his character was that of a modest, magnanimous man and magistrate—honest, direct, frank, marked preeminently by common sense, practical wisdom and diligent attention to and care of the public welfare.

Loyal Soldiers Versus Greeley and the "Lost Cause."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 12.—The *Journal* of this morning publishes a report of a meeting of soldiers, held at Worthington, in Green county, after a political meeting, which was addressed by Senator Morton and General Hunter. The soldiers' meeting passed resolutions declaring that the election of Greeley would be the triumph of the lost cause and a repudiation of all the differences between loyalty and treason.

Tennessee Governorship.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—A call upon Edward Baxter, Liberal Republican, to announce himself a candidate for Governor, is in circulation here. He is called upon as a supporter of Greeley and Brown.

Republican Meeting at Lexington, Ky., Broken Up—Speakers Rotten Egged, etc.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—A Lexington, Ky., special to the *Gazette* to-night says: Rev. J. B. Stansbury spoke to a large meeting of Republicans there to-night, mostly colored. Gabriel Burdett followed him, but was prevented from proceeding through his speech by the throwing of rotten eggs, sticks and stones. The meeting was effectually broken up. Stansbury was to have answered Dr. Davis, colored, of Richmond, who sustained Summer this afternoon, but at the close of Davis's speech in the court house, the court convened calling Stansbury off. The *Dispatch* says State militia was among the rioters, armed with guns and encouraging them, and that arrests have been made.

Kansas Colored Citizens Protest Against Sumner's Course.

LAWRENCE, Ks., August 12.—The colored citizens of this city held a large meeting to-night, and among other things adopted a long-earnest letter addressed to Senator Sumner, protesting against his opposition to the Republican party. The letter will be published to-morrow.

Strength of Parties Tested at Terre Haute, Indiana—Republicans Predominate.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 12.—There were two important political demonstrations in this city to-night, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, being the Republican orator and Senator Carl Schurz the Liberal Republican and Democrat. Each drew an immense audience and each spoke to the greatest satisfaction of his political supporters. Before the speaking each party made a display of strength in a torchlight procession. In the Republicans' procession little there were more than double the number of torches than appeared in the Liberal and Democratic.

Indian Delegation for Washington.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 12.—A Sioux City dispatch says about sixty Indian chiefs and representative men from the different tribes on the upper Missouri, under charge of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and Commissioner Brunot, will arrive here about the 20th inst., on their way to Washington. Setting Bull and Unkapapa, chiefs who have been on the war path in Western Dakota and Eastern Montana for two years, or from one party. These men represents all the tribes who have shown hostility to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it is hoped that this trip to Washington will pacify them so that hostilities may be avoided.

The National Camp Meeting.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Letters from Urbana, Ohio, say the attendance at the National camp meeting there, was immense, railroad trains from all directions bringing large numbers, and the people came in multitudes on horseback and in vehicles. Preaching went on at three different stands at the same time.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer in the upper Mississippi valley will move into Indiana, with southerly winds, threatening weather and rain, extending to the upper lakes, with fresh and northeasterly winds to-night, and by Tuesday to the Ohio valley, with southwesterly winds, and to the lower lakes, threatening weather with rain over the Middle States north of Virginia and Eastern States, and with southerly to easterly winds; cloudy weather with southerly and westerly winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf.

Prominent Citizen Murdered Near Brownsville, Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 11.—Another atrocious assassination occurred about forty miles above this city, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simeon, prominent frontier merchants, left here in a carriage last evening for Rio Grande city. About daylight three notorious Mexicans passed them, one of whom fired into the carriage, killing Alexander instantly. Simeon escaped by leaping into the brushes, and the assassins fled to Mexico. Great excitement prevailed on the corpse being brought in. An inquest was immediately held, the verdict being that Alexander was killed by an officer of Cortinas. A strong feeling is manifested to organize a force and pursue the Mexican murderers. The Deputies of these Mexican commissioners were all present at the inquest.

Damage by Lightning at West Newton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 12, 1872.

A heavy rain and thunder storm passed over this place this afternoon, during which Mr. Leighty's new house was struck by lightning. Three men who were in the house were more or less injured. Samuel Reed was rendered insensible by the shock, and seriously injured internally. A. T. Darr's right arm, leg and neck were severely burned, but he was doing well at last account. Daniel Darr was stunned, but not seriously injured. The house was only slightly damaged.

"Corners" in Grain to be Prohibited.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce to-day recommended that the rules be amended so that the call for margins will be based on the real value of the wheat, and if at any time excessive margins have been demanded on account of any "corner" or conspiracy to undervalue or advance the price of any staple commodity, they shall order the refunding of such excessive margin. This amendment has to be posted one week before action, but there is no doubt that it will be carried by a large majority.

Store Robbery in Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., August 12, 1872.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s store, in this place, was entered by burglars last night, and silks and velveteens to the amount of $300 stolen. The thieves effected an entrance through a window in the cellar, and thence to the storeroom. No clue.

Death of Commodore W. H. Macomb.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Commodore Wm. H. Macomb, of the United States Navy, son of Major General Alexander Macomb, of the United States Army, died at his residence in this city this morning of paralysis, caused by indulgence in a cold bath.

Animal Electricity.

All kinds of apparatus devised for the purpose of generating and propagating electricity are humbile and exceedingly imperfect imitations of nature's methods. Certain species of rays (*Raia radiata*)—a thin, flat fish of a forbidding aspect—and the *Gymnotus electricus*, a huge, clumsy eel of Surinam.

Dissection brings to light the curious mechanical adjustment of alternate membranes and gelatinous cells by which the results accomplished by the Republican party and the resistance to them by the Democratic party—especially its hostility to the colonization law, and yet, he said, the colored man is invited to the betrayal of his race.

He then proceeded to show that the position taken on the tariff as declared in the sixth resolution—that the laws should not unnecessarily interfere with labor, but that this subject should be decided by Congress, wholly free from executive interference—was a dodge of what the Reformers had pre-eminently met to settle forever, and that it was a piece of political poltroonery as unique as it was disgusting.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 12.—The *Journal* of this morning publishes a report of a meeting of soldiers, held at Worthington, in Green county, after a political meeting, which was addressed by Senator Morton and General Hunter. The soldiers' meeting passed resolutions declaring that the election of Greeley would be the triumph of the lost cause and a repudiation of all the differences between loyalty and treason.

Tennessee Governorship.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—A call upon Edward Baxter, Liberal Republican, to announce himself a candidate for Governor, is in circulation here. He is called upon as a supporter of Greeley and Brown.

Republican Meeting at Lexington, Ky., Broken Up—Speakers Rotten Egged, etc.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—A Lexington, Ky., special to the *Gazette* to-night says: Rev. J. B. Stansbury spoke to a large meeting of Republicans there to-night, mostly colored. Gabriel Burdett followed him, but was prevented from proceeding through his speech by the throwing of rotten eggs, sticks and stones. The meeting was effectually broken up. Stansbury was to have answered Dr. Davis, colored, of Richmond, who sustained Summer this afternoon, but at the close of Davis's speech in the court house, the court convened calling Stansbury off. The *Dispatch* says State militia was among the rioters, armed with guns and encouraging them, and that arrests have been made.

Kansas Colored Citizens Protest Against Sumner's Course.

LAWRENCE, Ks., August 12.—The colored citizens of this city held a large meeting to-night, and among other things adopted a long-earnest letter addressed to Senator Sumner, protesting against his opposition to the Republican party. The letter will be published to-morrow.

Strength of Parties Tested at Terre Haute, Indiana—Republicans Predominate.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 12.—There were two important political demonstrations in this city to-night, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, being the Republican orator and Senator Carl Schurz the Liberal Republican and Democrat. Each drew an immense audience and each spoke to the greatest satisfaction of his political supporters. Before the speaking each party made a display of strength in a torchlight procession. In the Republicans' procession little there were more than double the number of torches than appeared in the Liberal and Democratic.

Indian Delegation for Washington.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 12.—A Sioux City dispatch says about sixty Indian chiefs and representative men from the different tribes on the upper Missouri, under charge of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan and Commissioner Brunot, will arrive here about the 20th inst., on their way to Washington. Setting Bull and Unkapapa, chiefs who have been on the war path in Western Dakota and Eastern Montana for two years, or from one party. These men represents all the tribes who have shown hostility to the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it is hoped that this trip to Washington will pacify them so that hostilities may be avoided.

The National Camp Meeting.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Letters from Urbana, Ohio, say the attendance at the National camp meeting there, was immense, railroad trains from all directions bringing large numbers, and the people came in multitudes on horseback and in vehicles. Preaching went on at three different stands at the same time.

JANUARY IN JULY.

A Patent Back-Action Heater to Cool Apartments by Sinking Cold Air Through Hot-air Pipes.

The letter of the *Nation's* correspondent, M. N., setting forth his determination to keep his house cool hereafter, and a method of his devising by which the end desired could be attained, has called out many responses, and among others one from a Philadelphian, who says that a perfect method has already been discovered by a fellow-townsmen of his, and has been successfully applied in practice. It is cheap, too, he asserts; nothing prevents a family even of limited means from having every room in the house, no matter how hot it is outside, at a temperature of fifty degrees if they choose, and sleeping under a blanket every night of the year. The process is in fact, "nothing more than making an artificial winter by driving a current of air, by means of a fan, through a column or chest of ice, and the very channels now in use in modern houses can be employed to cool them in summer as they are to heat them in winter. The order can be reversed by this mode to suit the change of season. "Place the ice chest on the upper floor, insulate it and protect it from outside radiation. Put up in its vicinity 'a clock-work arrangement' to drive the fan. Cold air, like hot, falls; and in falling can now it by pipes to the stories below. Regulate the openings in each chamber by a series of registers, as you would heat. Keep the doors and windows closed as in winter time, to exclude the outside air, and an ordinary dwelling house can be kept at from forty-five to fifty degrees Fahrenheit as readily and at far less cost than keeping the same amount of space comfortable in winter by a heater in the cellar." A house supplied with this refrigerator would need only the next preceding "Yankee invention" to be an earthly Paradise. Our readers have probably heard of the patent sheet-iron cat to be affixed to the roofs of houses desirous of possessing all the modern improvements. It is made of heavy sheet-iron, has an adjustable elastic tail, claws some inches in length firmly attached to legs movable by clock-work, and some internal machinery which enables it to mute extremely provoking and irritating cries, which, while they insult, entice. All the naturalcats in the neighborhood who happen to be at large are, upon hearing these yowls, in a manner compelled to the roof of the patent cat, and when assembled there to the number of 100 they are destroyed in successive single combats, and heard of no more. The writer in the *Bulletin* suggests that his method be tried in theaters and hospitals, and says: Think of what a blessing such a temperature would be to the sick patient tossing with fever in midsummer; and he adds: "Besides, the air in passing through the body of ice is not only chilled but disinfected, and to take it into the lungs is like quaffing a draught of champagne, or inhaling the frosty atmosphere from a mountain-top in October."

NOTWITHSTANDING the grain of the West has been diverted from its former channels, Boston will hold its own as a grain port, because it is considerably nearer to Europe than New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. A comparative grain statement recently published shows that Boston now handles about thirteen hundred thousand barrels of flour annually, and seven million bushels of grain, three millions more bushels of oats, and other cereals in proportion. The increase for the first six months of the year is very marked over that of the same period in 1871.

There is a journeyman printer at Fort Wayne who has been a member of Congress. It is to be hoped he is duly grateful for his rise in life.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 12th, 1872.

	Cents.
Freeman Weeterz, Kimmswick, Mo.	2
Benj. Moller, Buchanan, Pa.	2
Westenfield & Kennedy, Pennsylvania, Pa.	1
Thomas Fox, Temperanceville, Pa.	1
Rev. Jos. Bohn, Temperanceville, Pa.	1
H. M. Morgan, New York, N. Y.	3
Henry Wallace, Broad Ford, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

August 12, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha	8.0	0	0	1	0
Davenport	2.10	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	3.2	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	3.0	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	12.3	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	12.3	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.10	0	2	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	5.10	0	2	0	0
Louisville, Ky	4.10	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	10 2	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	21.6	0	0	0	0
Natchez, Miss		0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	1.10	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
No report yesterday.

SUICIDE.

A Farmer Found Dead in His Orchard.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a farmer named Philip Kirchner, was found suspended by a piece of rope from the limb of an apple tree in the orchard of his son John B. Kirchner, Baldwin township. Deceased had left his home on Saturday evening, avowedly to visit some relatives in Birmingham and had not been heard of until found as stated. Mr. Kirchner was about seventy-five years of age and was subject to temporary insanity. It is supposed that while insane he hung himself. He had frequently said that life was a burden to him, and that he would soon be dead, although he owned houses in all parts of the city, rented No. 227 East Nineteenth street, where he has since resided. He had done but little business the past year, and could justly claim the old place where for nearly fifty years he had spent his days and nights. His brother did not accompany him to the train contented him, and he only left to attend the bedside of his younger brother forty-eight hours previous to his death. Mr. Kirchner died from insanity of the brain, and in his sixtieth year. The combined assets of the brothers are estimated at the almost fabulous sum of $12,000,000. They were always adepts in real estate speculations, and everything they bought seemed to grow in value at their touch. Ten years ago they determined to give up their business and invest their surplus earnings in the Third Avenue Railroad which had just been started, and the shares of which had suddenly fallen in value, and were going for a song. They bought largely and became the principal stockholders. As soon as this became known all New York took to patronizing the new road, and, notwithstanding the original stock was repeatedly "watered," the shares always commanded a premium. But the Harts never aspired to the control of the road in any conspicuous quarter, but contented themselves in their old quarters, where they transacted a brokerage and real estate business, which was second to but few in a street more famous than Chatham.

I STILL maintain the opinion expressed many years ago, that the idea so prevalent throughout the civilized world, that the skies of Italy were far excellence so much more serene, and its sunsets the most gorgeous that the world can show, a fallacy. Lord Byron and other English poets and painters, who have come here from their own dull and inanimate skies and murky sunsets, have given birth to this delusion. They had never seen a sunset on the Sierra Mountains, or on the coast of the Pacific, or even in our Southern or Middle States. The rays of the sun linger on the clouds after it has sunk beneath the horizon perhaps longer here than with us, but I have seen as brilliant sunsets in old Maryland as the brightest that are to be seen in Naples. The sun here is very trying to the eyes, but it is owing to the fact that the houses are white, the streets are white, and that over the earth is white, all partaken of the whitened lava of old Vesuvius, the ashes from which enrich and cover the soil. A moonlight scene on the bay is, however, magnificent, and beyond the power of description.—*Mrs. Fulton to the Baltimore American.*

A NEW idea for heavy ordnance is proposed by Bessemer, the inventor of the cheap process of making steel. Instead of setting fire to all the powder in his gun at once, he divides his charge into different cells, and explodes them successively, all going off before the ball leaves the gun, and each giving it a new impulse. He wants now to make a cannon twenty yards long, with a bore of thirty inches, and walls eight inches thick, and with this gun to fire a shell weighing five tons. Such a projectile striking any existing iron-clad ship in the hull, near the water line, would sink her at the first pop, and would seriously damage our strongest fortifications.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 18a18¾c; low middling 19¼a19¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 12.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 12.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 19⅝a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 12. Cattle—Receipts 3,388; shipments Saturday 768. Market for shipping goods active and firm at an average advance of about ¼c on Saturday's prices, fair steers selling at 5¾a5¾c; prime 1? to 12 cwt steers 6¼a6½c; choice 12g to 14 cwt steers 6¾a6¾c; two lots extra graded steers sold at 6¾a7c. Hogs—receipts 6,990; shipments Saturday 5,766. Market active and firm at a range for smooth Yorkers of $4 60a4 75; heavy grades $4 25a4 50. Sheep—receipts 275. Market dull; good to choice 5a5¾c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Sugar dull; good to fully fair 10¾a10¾c. Molasses nominal. Coffee quiet at 16¾a19¾c.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. Guy McCandless, physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report of the number of deaths in the city for the week ending August 11. The causes of death are as follows: Accident, 3; asthma, 1; atrophy, 1; cholera infantum, 12; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; congestion, 1; congestion of brain, 1; debility, 2; diarrahea, 4; disease of heart, 1; disease of liver, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; dry gangrene, 1; hernia, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of brain and meng's, 1; inflammation of peritoneum, 2; inanition, 2; marasmus, 4; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 5. Of the above there were under one year, 32; from one to two, 6; from two to five, 4; from five to ten, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 6; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 4; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1. Males, 55; females, 29; white, 62; colored, 2; total, 64.

Marching Club Organized.

Last evening, the Republicans of the Fourth ward Allegheny, met in the Union Republican rooms, corner South Diamond and Federal streets, for the purpose of organizing a Fourth ward marching club. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Wm. B. Rodgers to the chair, and electing Perter Walters Secretary. Two committees were appointed, one for the purpose of renting the hall, and the other to ascertain at what price uniforms could be obtained, and lamps, &c. After making other preliminary arrangements, the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

Bankruptcy Cases.

In the United States Court yesterday Messrs. Burdick & Robinson, of New York, filed a petition asking that A. H. Field, of Erie, be declared a bankrupt. C. F. Overfield, of Brinton, Wyoming county, also filed a petition asking that Porter L. Overfield, of the same place, be declared a bankrupt. The usual preliminary orders were made. J. R. Putnam, of Fifth avenue, filed a voluntary petition seeking to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The decree of the Court will probably be issued to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Comet was a failure.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS disposed of thirteen common cases yesterday.

SUNDAY night loafers on the Boyd's Hill steps are complained of.

IN two weeks, it is hoped, the Suke's run sewer will be in running order.

A SEWER drop is to be made at the corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets.

ONLY nineteen common cases yesterday morning before the Mayor.

A NEW clock of the Howard make has been placed in the Twenty-first ward school house.

M. C. FULLER, of the Allentown railroad line, has gone to the northern lakes in search of health.

EUGENE M. O'NEILL, Esq., has returned to the city much benefited by a short stay at Fayette Springs.

IT is stated that some blasting is being carried on in a very reckless manner near Bismarck way.

THE marching corps of the Second ward Grant and Wilson club will meet at the school house this evening.

THE police force have fastened their eyes on the Councilmen who voted "nay" on the ordinance increasing their pay.

THE Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at two o'clock at the Lincoln House.

IT is rumored that William Roe, one of our best home tenors, has left the Cathedral choir and is about to join a minstrel troupe.

ALDERMAN SCHMIDT, of Allegheny, yesterday for the arrest of Barney McNally charged by Rachel Jones with threatening to kill her.

THE Allegheny County Prison Society will meet this morning in the back, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 25 Fifth avenue.

MAY CLARK, of Allegheny, has again gone west in search of Teets. From present indications he will return the latter part of the week with his prisoner.

THE match game base ball was played on the 9th inst, between the "Iona," of Butler, and the "Xantha," of Allegheny. The former club was victorious by a score of 22 to 7.

JOHN JONES, who assaulted his mother because she would not give him a dollar, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days.

JOHN McGOUGH and Daniel Burris were before Mayor Callow yesterday, on charges of disorderly conduct, and were fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS caused the arrest of Henry Reddy, yesterday, charged on oath of his brother John, with assault and battery. Henry was held for a hearing.

FIFTH AVENUE, just above Market street, might be placed in a much more passable condition. Building materials on either side interfere with the passage of pedestrians and vehicles.

YESTERDAY a Greeley, Brown and Buckalew transparancy was displayed from the second story of the building occupied by the Post office. The Liberal Democrats have leased the second story room for headquarters.

THE Pittsburgh Railway Company has not yet adjusted its difficulties with its employees. It was asserted last evening that five of the new men recently employed had given up their situations.

MARGARET HUTTON made an information yesterday against a man named Nowlone, charging him with attempting to be peace. Deputy Mayor Nichols caused his arrest, and he gave bail for Court.

LAST night a couple of young men were arrested on a charge of vagrancy. They were found sleeping in a stable on Fourth street, just off Penn avenue. They are both respectably connected in our city and will have hearings this morning.

THE Woods-Davidson rape case has turned up again. This time William Woods is accused, before Alderman Hostetter, of attempting to outrage the person of Annie Davidson. Defendant gave bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court.

WM. HALEY, arrested before Hon. Mayor, yesterday, and charged Mrs. Jno. Clark and Patrick Shannon with disorderly conduct. Defendants are charged with prosecutor with a disturbance about a woman. Bail waived.

AS aged German named Michael Sayer made information before Alderman Hostetter, of Allegheny, against a man named Barnes, whom he accuses of knocking him down and kicking him in the face. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

JUSTICE SCHROLZE, of Ormsby borough, disposed of several police cases yesterday. Pat Monaghan was fined ten dollars for disorderly conduct. Pat McGine a similar amount for the same offense and James Rabr, five dollars for creating a disturbance on the street. All paid their fines and were discharged.

GEORGE BROOKS called on Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, and charged Henry Huff with striking him with a cane. Huff was arrested and taken before the Deputy, when he charged Brooks with assaulting him with a broom. Both parties gave bail for a hearing.

YESTERDAY John McMahon charged Mrs. Hetty Brown with false pretenses, in obtaining a house from him by representing that her husband was willing to rent it, and would return in a few days and pay the rent. The husband has failed to turn up, and hence the suit. Warrant issued.

THE McCarthy family had a hearing before the Mayor, yesterday, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Bridget McLaughlin. Florence McCarthy was fined five dollars and costs, and the rest of the McCarthys ten dollars and costs each. The assessments were paid.

J. C. COLLINS of the firm of Collins & McLeester, and Samuel and C. E. Johnston, ink manufacturer of Philadelphia, who had been stopping in this city for a few days past, left yesterday afternoon for California, where they intend to spend a month in sight-seeing and pleasure hunting.

MR. R. G. HERRON, superintendent of the Central Ohio railroad, received information yesterday against David Bowden, charging him with obstructing travel on the car track by dumping a load of brick thereon. A warrant was issued by Alderman Logan of Wylie street.

HAD Councils met yesterday, which they did not for want of a quorum, the Wharves and Wharf Committee would have presented the following report for July: Expenditures—Salaries, $143 33; G. Hall, repairing sewer, $5 00; J. Shanahan, hauling, $76 40; Total, $214 88; Receipts, $1,422 81; Balance of appropriation August 6th, $2,057 88.

THIS morning a young woman called at the grocery store of Messrs. Haslage & Co., No. 18 Diamond, and after buying a dollar and twenty-five cents worth of sugar she turned to a satchel which was lying on the floor near her, and abstracted from it a pocket-book containing the sum of twenty dollars. The pocket-book belonged to an old lady from the country. The thief is said to be known.

TWELFTH STREET, Birmingham, was thoroughly flooded during the rain storm yesterday afternoon. The trench on the south side was covered with dirt washed down from the hill district and the transit of the cars interrupted. In South Pittsburgh the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway was similarly dealt with. Some effort should be be made to prevent these interruptions to travel on the South Side.

OFFICER MCWHORTER, of Mayor Callow's police, last evening attempted to arrest George Steinbaugh, who was engaged in a fight on Sarah street, in the Third ward. He was prevented making the arrest by the interference of Mrs. Steinbaugh and George Peters. The officer was injured to the Mayor's office and lodged an information against George Steinbaugh for disorderly conduct, and charged the other parties with interfering with an officer. Warrants were issued.

OUR readers still have fresh in their minds the terrible details of the oil can explosion on the South Side, by which one of the children of Mr. Silvey was killed, another desperately burned, and a little boy of Mr. Lavelles also injured. It was thought, as we stated, that Mr. Silvey's second daughter, who was burned at the same time with the others, could not recover, but the event has verified the fact. Her yesterday the little sufferer died from the injuries sustained.

YESTERDAY the remains of J. M. Hale, formerly a traveling agent, were sent to Boston from the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. The deceased came to the city a week ago yesterday, and upon his arrival he went to the Central Hotel, where he took sick. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, and was recovering rapidly, and on Saturday night last sat up and ate his supper. He took a congestive chill, however, and in an hour he was dead. He leaves a wife and four children in Boston. On Friday, the day before his death, he received a letter from his wife, saying that she dreamed that he was dying, and asked to hear from him at once. She had heard nothing of his illness, which makes her misgiving seem very strange.

THE FIRST WARD.

Republican Meeting Last Night.

Last night the Republicans citizens of the First ward met, pursuant to call, at the school house, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson campaign club. About one hundred persons were present, comprising the principle people of the ward.

Capt. Andrew Miller was called to the chair, and D. R. Speer elected Secretary.

Mr. Miller, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and then announced its object.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to canvass the ward and obtain the names of those desirous of joining a marching corps: Jas. C. Haisley, Wm. B. Hunter, L. J. Knorr, Wm. Johnston, R. A. Hall, Charles Harbaugh, Joseph W. Keep, Edw. Kincaide, J. F. A. Buck, and C. F. Collins.

The sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars was subscribed by those present in aid of the purchase of uniforms.

Remarks were made by several persons present, among them several colored voters, after which the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Central Alliance.

Yesterday morning the Central Alliance held their weekly meeting at their rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets. Arrangements were made for public meetings, one of which was held in the Presbyterian Church of East Liberty last evening. Rev. J. D. Herr and Prof. William Johnson addressed the meeting. One was also held in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, in the Second Methodist Church, on Rebecca street. Addresses by the Rev. S. B. Reed and Rev. W. A. Westfall. In the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, on Monday, August 19th, at the Ashbury M. E. Church, Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Hon. John S. Finkbarger will deliver addresses. The results of several meetings were reported and approved, showing that the friends of temperance in Allegheny county are awake to their duties.

Camp Meetings.

The camp meeting season—a time of marked interest to the members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination—is near at hand Indeed, it may be said to have already commenced in this vicinity. Three meetings have been arranged for—one at Tarentum, one at Sewickley, and the third at McKeesport. The Sewickley camp will commence to hold services to-day, while those at Tarentum and McKeesport open to-morrow (Wednesday). A large number of our best families locate themselves in cottages and tents, and remain on the ground from the opening to the close. As the grounds are easily accessible by railroad, large numbers are constantly going